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SATURDAY NIGHT

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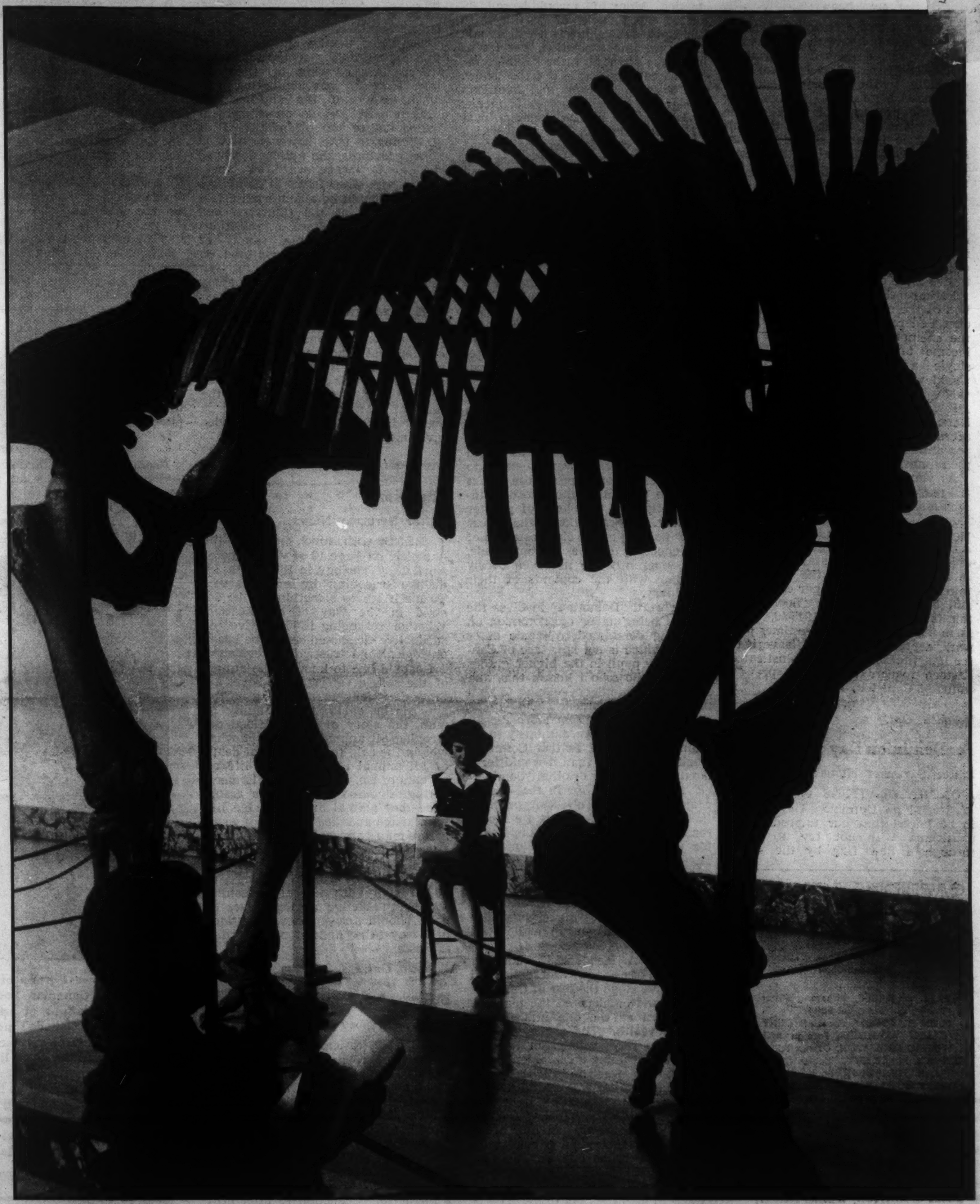
THE FRONT PAGE

Equality In the Commons

IT DOES not seem to matter greatly by what precise method the allocation of seats in the House of Commons is arranged for in the new amendment to the B.N.A. Act, provided that it is a simple and mathematically sound arrangement and eliminates the injustice imported into the old text by the Privy Council's decision. The amendment at present under discussion conforms to all of these requirements, and the only criticism that can be passed upon it is that it slightly enlarges a House which some people consider already too big.

The reason why the Government has chosen to incur this criticism is quite obvious. It enables the present readjustment to be made without cutting down the representation of any province except Saskatchewan. Cutting down representation, besides being unpopular, is immensely more difficult than increasing it, because it seldom happens that two small constituencies lie bordering one another and can thus be combined. When there is a new seat to be created, on the other hand, it is usually possible to find four or five large constituencies adjoining one another and to carve the new one out of them.

The drawing of a sharp line of demarcation between the specially protected areas (Prince Edward Island and Yukon), which can never have their representation reduced, and the rest of the country where Rep. by Pop. is the unvarying rule, should act to put an end to the business of establishing such favored areas. The case of Yukon is special because of its isolation, but there was never any justification for the four member privilege for Prince Edward Island and it would be most unfortunate if the habit of granting such privileges became general whenever political expediency should suggest.



There's something of almost everything in→ the Royal Ontario Museum, but for size nothing to equal the skeleton of this dinosaur. Its head? Well, prehistoric monsters like this made so little use of their heads, that the photographer and these student sketchers concentrated on portraying its bulk. See article, pages 4 and 5.

—Photo, Richard Harrington

In future no increase in the representation of a province will be possible except with a corresponding decrease in that of some other province. This establishes a permanent size for the House of Commons, which is likely to last for some generations, unless there is an annexation of Newfoundland or some West Indian islands, which at present appears improbable.

Adjustments during the next few decades will, it seems likely, be to the advantage of the western half of the country and perhaps at the expense mainly of the two Maritime Provinces which are not protected by special privilege. (The special privilege of Prince Edward Island will become more outrageous with ach succeeding decade if there is any substanial influx of population into the rest of Canada, s from henceforth it will be the size of the lectoral unit that will increase and not the ize of the House of Commons.) It is left for uture Parliaments to determine whether we re to continue the present discrepancy between ural and urban voting power, as a result of hich it takes 60,000 people to elect a member Toronto and less than 20,000 in Glengarry. ut this discrepancy is becoming less general ith the rise of small-town industry in many ural counties, and quite a number of rural embers now represent larger populations than he average city constituency.

The people of Quebec have been extremely olerant of the grave disability under which ey have been laboring ever since the Privy uncil decision, and which has become more ious with each succeeding decade. We congratulate them, and we congratulate the Dominion of Canada, on the removal of a grievous injustice with the general approval of the entire country — an achievement which should do more than many speeches for the advancement of national unity and of mutual confidence and understanding between the races.

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Logic and Practice

ONE of the reasons why unity is difficult in Canada is the contrast between the practicality of the Anglo-Saxon mind and the logicality of the French mind. Mr. Pouliot complains that the constitution of Canada still gives the British government "the right to disallow all the legislation we pass here, even two years after its adoption", and describes Canada as having "the illusion of autonomy". As a matter of strict logical construction of statutes he is perfectly right. As a matter of practice he could not possibly be more wrong.

What would happen in the inconceivable event that the Governor-General, on the instructions of the British Government, should notify Canada that a Canadian statute duly adopted by Parliament had been disallowed? The Canadian Government would instantly

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Is The Revenue From Low Income Taxpayers Worth Collecting?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS one of your Western readers, I was keenly interested in the viewpoint expressed in your editorial on April 27; "Taxing Low Incomes" and especially in the following sentence: "We have a good deal of sympathy with the proposals of some of the labor unions in Canada that the limit of tax-free incomes should be considerably raised, though not necessarily to the $1,500 single and $2,000 married level proposed by the Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The tax on incomes which are much below these figures produces too little revenue to justify the trouble which it imposes on both taxpayer and tax-collector; —It will always be possible to live more cheaply on farms."

Perhaps the more modest suggestion of the organized farmers (Canadian Federation of Agriculture) that the exemption floor be elevated for income tax to $1,000, and $1,500, single and married respectively, would win SATURDAY NIGHT's approval?

It would be highly illuminating to learn the precise "revenue" which accrued last year from the "$1,000 per annum" and less taxpayers, plus the number of such taxpayers?

As you, doubtless, are well aware, the reason that rural Canadians play such a slight role on Hon. Mr. Ilsley's ledgers (at any rate as income-tax payers) is that, by the time operating costs have been deducted from gross revenue, and marital status included in the general scene, the NET is a thin affair; leaving 85 per cent of us still below the present "floors." If this is the position in 1945-46, when farm income is about three times prewar, "depression" levels, I leave it to the imagination of your sophisticated Eastern readers to measure prewar status of Canadian farmers!

DOWN EAST ALBERTAN

Toronto, Ont.

For Dominion Day

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on your editorial on Dominion Day. It is to be hoped that our unpredictable politicians will not try to rush through a new flag by the same tactics. Many of us would be saddened at the thought of parting with the Union Jack. Surely it will remain in a prominent position, but let us not have stripes, or the *fleur de lis*, as some suggested designs show. We have no taste for any American design, and the *fleur de lis* means nothing to the French Canadian part of our population. The anti-British element in Canada is strongly vocal, but not, I think, very numerous. Thanks again for your good strong words about Dominion Day.

Toronto, Ont. MARION NORTON

So We're Adolescent!

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE of the amazing things about human nature as manifested in our various legislative bodies, or even outside, is the fact that any mention whatever of even the slightest change in custom or nomenclature will precipitate the hottest sort of controversy.

This was illustrated only the other day in the debate that raged in the House over the proposed change from Dominion Day to Canada Day. Many of the childish arguments advanced against the change were such as to weaken one's confidence in the fitness of those presenting them to deal intelligently with problems of greater moment. It was evident that these knew nothing of the circumstances of the choosing of the present name, and apparently are not even overly familiar with the contents of their dictionary.

The word "Dominion" involves the idea of being under the dominion of, or being dominated by, some other power, which is not now true of Canada. Any pupil in the higher grades of the public school knows this, and any person intelligent enough to be a member of Parliament *should* know that it means infinitely more for an autonomous country voluntarily to remain part of the British Commonwealth of Nations than it would for a dominion or colony or other "dominated" body to do so, for in that case it could do nothing else. Apparently these timid souls feel that we should remain where it would be impossible for us to take a stand voluntarily. They show little faith in their fellow Canadians, and are suspicious and apprehensive of any slightest change that connotes maturity, development and the acceptance of responsibility lest it should also mean withdrawal of some sort or degree.

Sir John A. Macdonald's choice of "Kingdom of Canada" was sound, and would have stood the test of time and growth, and emphasized the place of the Crown as the one link in the Commonwealth. The argument that "Dominion Day" was given to celebrate our becoming a Dominion is not correct, but was an Englishman's choice because he was afraid "Kingdom" might displease the U.S. of that period.

In any case we are not now a dominion, and should have celebrated our ceasing to be one on June 30, 1931. Failing to establish that date as a national holiday celebrating our coming of age, the only thing to do is to give our national holiday a name denoting maturity not adolescence. We feel that Canadians generally especially since this war have outgrown some of our politicians, who are still adolescent politically.

Toronto, Ont. F. EBY

Ignoring the Law

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS article in the April 27 issue, Mr. P. W. Luce shows clearly the trend of our people with regard to gambling. Admittedly, "There's a way to make any lottery legal" because there is a will to tolerate, and even to urge, increased gambling in Canada.

For a very long time public sentiment against gambling was strong and found legal expression in section 236 of the Criminal Code of Canada. Due to the provision allowing Churches, fairs and charities to hold games of chance on articles not worth more than $50, it has become increasingly easy to break the law. Even law enforcement officers share in the matter because many of them refuse to enforce the law. Altogether apart from the waste of gambling, financially and morally, there is contempt for law and its enforcement.

The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia told the writer a year ago that what we see is a growing disrespect for law. How can that help taking place when many of the statutes are broken daily and no punishment is meted out to the offenders? It is gratifying to note, however, that, in some provinces, the authorities have decided to "wage war" on bingo, raffles and other forms of gambling.

There should be a concerted effort on the part of the Churches and educational or welfare organizations to inform the people, (many of whom are ignorant or confused on what gambling is) concerning the law and the necessity of obeying the law in letter and spirit. Today, Canada faces many grave problems, chief of which is putting the national economy on a sound basis for full employment and reasonable social security. That is an impossibility if a large number of our people are eager to stake their future on the turn of a wheel. The answer is surely in thrift, honesty and wise investment.

HAROLD K. WRIGHT

Dartmouth, N.S.

Questions

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with much interest the article on Page 16 of your issue of April 13, "Theology in Step with Inductive Reasoning" by Ian J. Harvey. To me it leaves something to be desired in the way of clarification. Whether reasoning is "inductive" or "deductive" it should surely be based on logical and trustworthy evidence.

I should like to know if the author of the article referred to above, accepts the scientists' reasoning on the age of the earth, the antiquity of man, the story of Noah's flood destroying all animal life except what was in the ark, the sentence of death of all animal and vegetable life on account of sin, and so forth. Remembering of course the scientists' assurance that animal and vegetable life had existed and *died* millions of years before man's appearance on the earth.

These questions are not asked in any spirit of criticism but solely in the interests of truth. Theology, to be in step with logical reasoning whether inductive or deductive, or both, should answer these questions in a way to be understood by ordinary men.

Toronto, Ont. F. MOSS

Butter and Economics

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS NICE to learn from your editorial of April 27 that farmers in parts of Canada can sell their cows at high prices in the United States, because they certainly could never sell any cows at high prices in Canada to be used for butter production. The current butter shortage is simply the result of the price ceiling on butter, making butter production unprofitable. As one who has turned from butter production to milk production, I feel that I would have to get around one dollar per pound for butter fat, in order to get the same return as from fluid milk.

In winter the actual cost of producing butter, based on the moderate wage of 40 cents an hour, is on the average probably nearer $1 per pound than forty cents. The average dairyman does not have highly efficient cows, does not have adequate capital, does not have adequate plant. In summer while the cows are on pasture, there is of course an apparent or temporary profit. That is why anybody stays in the cream business at all and that is why so many farmers "rough" their cows through the winter, have them calve and milk through the pasture season, then hibernate again until the next spring.

E. D. HALIBURTON

Avonport, N.S.

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

A WEEKLY agricultural journal informs its readers that "the real friend of the farmer is the common worm." We hope that certain politicians will not be too sensitive about this uncompromising statement.

•

From the Montreal *Star*:

"An almost audible gasp was heard in the courtroom as the bewigged Justice Sir Roland Oliver imposed sentence."

And it is also likely that an almost visible look of annoyance was seen on the defendant's face.

•

"The only point about which there is agreement," writes a Paris Peace Conference correspondent, "is that there is complete disagreement on all major issues." And even this has not yet been ratified by the powers concerned.

•

Russia's United Nations delegate, Mr. Gromyko, is reported to be quite a singer. His solo work shows assurance and vigour, but as a member of the chorus he is sometimes off pitch.

•

Cause and Effect?

From a magazine article:

"Premier Drew has an attractive personality."

From a Toronto daily:

"Over 16 million visitors are expected in Ontario this year."

We do not agree with the correspondent who suggests that a dog is useless to a gardener. On any wet day our own pup will always go to the trouble of bringing the garden indoors for us to work on.

•

With the news that Frank Sinatra is to receive $25,000 for a one-week appearance at a Chicago theatre, there must be at least one person who thinks inflation is a lot of fun.

•

From a Quebec newspaper:

"Hailed as the saviour of Quebec, Premier Duplessis was overwhelmed by a crowd of 10,000 persons and a brass band."

Apparently this idea did not occur to Mr. King.

•

A gratifying feature of the new up-to-the-minute activities of the weather experts is that we now get most our weather before it is forecast.

•

Money for Nothing

Many Canadian three-cent papers are being raised to four cents, but without any guarantee of corresponding improvement in the news.

•

A new plastic automobile body recently announced from Detroit is said to be so strong that it is possible to run down a pedestrian without denting the fenders.

•

An Ontario judge has ruled that husbands have the legal right to beat their wives. This will be reassuring.

•

Sir Lawrence Bragg believes that atomic energy "is the final stage in the process of joining humanity together." Dust to dust and ashes to ashes!

Toronto's newest group of young artists (average age 23 years), who call themselves "Canadian Younger Artists Group", is reminiscent of the voluntary associations of artists that arose after the last war—the Group of Seven was Canada's notable contribution. At least half of this new aggregation are ex-service personnel, some of them still at school, while others are earning their living by painting, either as commercial artists or on a commission basis. The group plans semi-annual exhibits, the first of which will be held at the Women's Art Association, 23 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, opening on May 22 and lasting for five weeks. Meetings like the above are held once a week in their different studios to sketch, plan the group's activities and argue theories of art (below). All parts of Canada and many other countries are represented in its membership.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

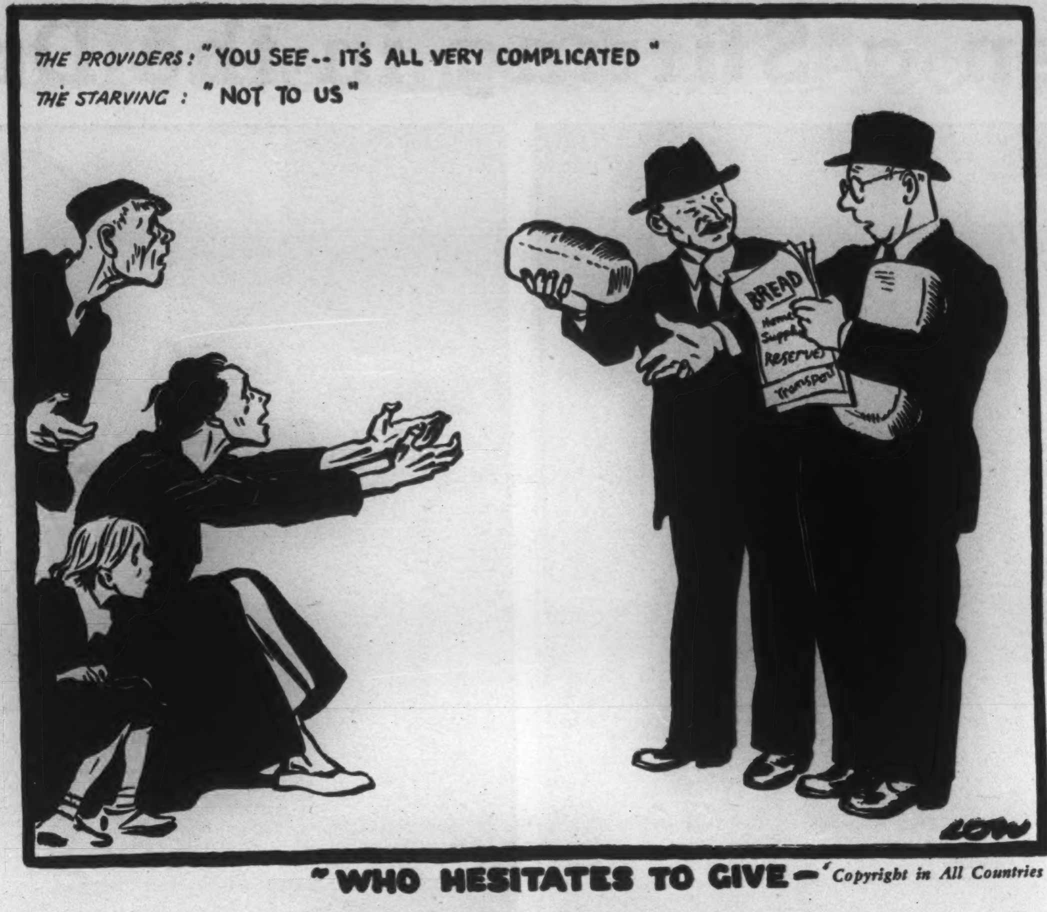
dissolve Parliament, and would be returned by an overwhelming majority in the ensuing election, and the act would immediately be repassed. Does anybody believe that it would be disallowed a second time? Does anybody—does Mr. Pouliot—believe that any British Government would ever perform such an act of disallowance the first time? Mr. Pouliot's mind is entirely concerned with the text of the written law. The Anglo-Saxon mind concerns itself about the way in which things work in practice. Surely the latter subject is the more important.

Married Women's Work

THE campaign against the employment of married women whose husbands are working is gathering renewed energy with the disappearance of the wartime squeeze for the use of all available labor power. It was one of the chief elements of the Hitlerite platform, and is admirably calculated to support the cause of any kind of totalitarian ambition. The prohibition is already being applied in the public services of numerous cities and provinces; men are debarred from such services if their wives are working for wages, and women if their husbands are doing so.

The basis of the theory involved is that there is only a certain amount of employment anyhow and it must be distributed to as many families as possible. Its advocates entirely overlook the fact that whatever the spouse earns is going to be spent anyhow, and must be spent either on labor or on the products of labor. (If its spending is going to be deferred, and if there is too much deferment going on in the community, that is another problem, and needs to be dealt with by other means than prohibiting particular people from working.)

The only real evil about husband and wife being both employed has nothing whatever to do with labor problems, and occurs only when the dual employment leads to the neglect of vital home duties, chiefly those of the raising of the family. Even here a flat rule against dual employment is unwise and unjust; there are cases where the family would be better looked after with paid assistants than by a mother whose talents may lie in quite another direction. Any general rule which would deprive Canada of the services of women who have been specially trained or have special skill for important and difficult work is contrary to the public interest and would do nobody any good.


THE PROVIDERS: "YOU SEE -- IT'S ALL VERY COMPLICATED"
THE STARVING : "NOT TO US"
BREAD
Supplies
Reserves
Transport
LOW

"WHO HESITATES TO GIVE—" *Copyright in All Countries*

Bill of Rights Idea

WE HAVE much sympathy with Mr. Diefenbaker's purpose in proposing to add a sort of Bill of Rights to Mr. Martin's Citizenship Bill, but we share the Government's view that it would have no real effect in preventing future invasions of liberty either by the Dominion Parliament or by provincial Legislatures. Nothing will prevent such invasions except an amendment to the British North America Act, and since that amendment, to be of any value, would have to limit the powers of both the central and the local legislative bodies we should not care to see it adopted without the expressed consent of at least a substantial majority of the provinces. It should obviously include a flat prohibition of any refusal of the franchise, Dominion or provincial, to any adult Canadian citizen on any ground except insanity or conviction of crime; and while British Columbia would never vote for such a prohibition it might tolerate it if it were demanded by, say, seven other provinces. For the Dominion Parliament to limit (which it cannot do effectually anyhow) its own powers and only its own powers to trample on individual rights, while leaving the provinces free to do so, would be a meaningless gesture.

It is a very grave question whether even an addition to the constitution, limiting the powers of all legislative bodies over the persons and property of citizens, after the American fashion, would be a sound idea in a country governed by a King and various parliamentary legislative bodies. There is much value in the doctrine that the powers of such legislative bodies should be restricted only by the good sense and moderation of their members—and thus in the long run of the people who elect them. It is a doctrine which throws the responsibility for maintaining freedom upon the electors, and keeps it there continuously, which is a good way to make those electors conscious alike of their power and of their duty.

AS CHILDREN WAKEFUL

AS children apprehensive in the night,
We lie uneasily in peace, aware
Of ghostly preparations out of sight;
Of things which may, and yet may not be there.
"This, too, will pass" we say. "We must not give
Credence to emptiness, or form to fear.
We must lie calmly, with closed eyes, and live
Free of the bugaboos of yesteryear".

Only the lightning, only thunder; just
The shrieking fury of some passing gale;
Not the old pattern of the sabre's thrust,
Not ambush, or dishonor, or betrayal....
So, reassured, we burrow into bed,
Drawing the future snugly overhead.

R. H. GRENVILLE

A Tragic Error

THE tragedy of all such errors as that committed by the Dominion Government in the espionage order-in-council is that men who would in normal circumstances be the first to condemn the theories which lead to the errors find themselves compelled, by considerations of loyalty and consistency, to defend them. The spectacle of a Canadian Minister of Justice finding it necessary to rely on the argument that the privileges of Magna Carta and of the Act of Habeas Corpus "are privileges which could be and which unfortunately sometimes had to be interfered with by action of Parliament or under the authority of Parliament" is not a pleasant one. Nobody has claimed that Habeas Corpus must never in any circumstances be interfered with by Parliament; indeed it is the constitutional theory under which we are governed, that there is nothing which *cannot* be interfered with by Parliament. But it is also the constitutional theory, that Parliament should not interfere with rights so sacred as Habeas Corpus without the gravest of reasons.

That theory was pretty completely respected in the War Measures Act of 1914, which restricted the power of the Government to interfere with such things as Habeas Corpus to periods of real or apprehended warfare or rebellion. The violation of that theory occurred when the Government, at a time when there was no real or apprehended warfare except in the most technical sense, used the War Measures Act as authority for a most grave and extensive interference with the right of Habeas Corpus in cases which could only reasonably be covered by that Act if there were apprehension of war with the Soviet Union, and were legally covered by it only because there was still technically a state of war with Germany and Japan.

The Liberal party, which should properly be the chief guardian of the rights of the individual, will for years to come be hamstrung in that capacity by this and other incidents in its postwar record. The Conservative party, which is not unanimous on the subject and has no convincing record upon it, has taken over the guardianship for the time being, assisted by the C.C.F. which can never really respect individual rights or liberties except when they do not happen to conflict with Socialism. And if either of these parties should ever find itself providing a Government for the Dominion of Canada, how could the present Minister of Justice, or anyone who supported him in his defence of the Royal Commission on espionage, logically criticize that Government for making equally small account of those rights and liberties?

That Miners' Fund

IT IS unfortunate that there has been no clear statement of the terms upon which Mr. John L. Lewis's miners' union is demanding the control of the health and insurance fund for which it has been on strike. Union leaders, we fancy, fail to realize the attitude of suspicion towards all such proposals which has been produced by their insistence upon autocratic and irresponsible control, unchecked by courts or public officials, of every kind of fund that they have hitherto had in their possession. If there are to be no guarantees that the proposed fund will not, for example, be diverted from its proper purpose to finance a strike, or to dragoon workers into striking by threat of loss of benefits, the proposal is obviously impossible. If on the other hand the union's control of it is to be that of a trustee subject to the regulations and inspection imposed by the public authorities, that is another matter, and in that sense the approval of it by so practical a business man as Mr. Cyrus Eaton is understandable.

It is to be feared that neither party to the dispute is anxious to have this point clarified. The mine-owners prefer to have the public suppose that what Mr. Lewis wants is something as utterly outrageous as Mr. Petrillo's levy on the phonograph recordings; while Mr. Lewis probably likes to be able to hold before his lieutenants the glittering spectacle of millions that they can do as they like with, while asking the public to believe that he is concerned only about the welfare and security of his rank and file. What is needed is legislation that would put all insurance funds, whether belonging to unions or not, under rigid government supervision with a sole view to the protection of the beneficiaries.

Going Up

THE Toronto *Globe and Mail* has raised its price from three cents to five cents. This is an encouraging if belated sign of recognition of the fact that a morning newspaper monopoly involves grave responsibilities to the community. If the *Globe and Mail* will now go on and provide us with five cents' worth of newspaper daily, as the Montreal *Gazette* can, we think, be credited with doing, the people of Toronto and vicinity will be much better informed. The *Globe and Mail* has a number of excellent features, and if it can overcome the tendency of its editorial columns to lapse into a style that is slightly less than metropolitan, and can at the same time enlarge its information services on the really important questions of the day, it should have no difficulty in justifying its new price. A good morning newspaper is worth five cents; a bad one is poor value at three cents.

Provincial Hansard

THE Montreal *Gazette,* discussing the session of the Quebec Legislature which came to an end a short time ago, suggests that it is time to consider the establishment of a provincial Hansard. The *Gazette* makes no reference to the fact that Ontario has had a provincial Hansard of sorts (in mimeograph form and with a very small circulation) for a couple of sessions, and that it is generally admitted that it has served a good purpose and has made the debating considerably more careful and responsible. Shortage of paper and of printing facilities may have been one reason why the Ontario Hansard was not put in type and given a wider circulation. The *Gazette's* proposal apparently contemplates a printed report, and presumably in that province it would have to be provided in both languages.

It can hardly be suggested that the cost of this service would be disproportionate to the importance of the legislation with which it is concerned. The Dominion has had a Hansard since the days when its population was no greater than that of Quebec and Ontario at the present time, and its wealth was then far below that of either province today. The newspaper press tends more and more towards printing only those parts of the debates which will provide exciting headlines. Knowledge of what is being actually said in the legislature is today quite unobtainable except by those who are in a position to devote a great deal of time to attending the sessions.

Citizenship Rights

MR. J. R. MACNICOL and a great many other Canadians appear to be concerned about a possible connection between the right to Canadian citizenship and the right to vote in Canadian elections. By the Martin Bill the right to Canadian citizenship is deferred, in the case of British subjects who are not already citizens, to a date five years after the acquisition of Canadian domicile, making the rule the same as for persons who are not British subjects at all! The Bill has no effect upon voting power, which at present is enjoyed by British subjects, whether Canadian citizens or not (and whether they are Canadian nationals or not), as soon as they have established residence for the purpose of the voters' lists—unless they are debarred by some disqualification. The fear of Mr. MacNicol is that citizenship may come to be used as a necessary qualification for voting, which is of course entirely possible, but will be a matter for subsequent and separate decision by Parliament and the provincial legislatures.

But if Mr. MacNicol thinks that British subjects are automatically entitled to vote in Canada because of possessing that status he is greatly mistaken. A great number of British subjects are already deprived of the Canadian franchise, not for five years, but for the whole of their lives, because they happen to belong to certain racial classes. And from the fact that this does not seem to bother Mr. MacNicol at all we are compelled to assume that what he is really interested in is not the treatment of British subjects but the treatment of persons of certain races. He is thinking of British subjects as if they were all Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen and Irishmen, whereas a great many millions of them are none of these things.

COMPARISON

HOLIDAY rockets leap from the silent dark
Roar aloft like shooting stars,
Pause, break into rainbows of inner fire,
Brief, brief as a breath,
And sink into the night

So is the course of man, fire-laden,
From the unknown dark to the heights,
And (ripened) flaring into a wonder,
Brief, brief as a breath,
Then sinking into the night.

J. E. MIDDLETON

There's Been a Stirring in the Dry Bones . . .

Toronto youngsters get full value of the Royal Ontario Museum, yet hardly a week passes without a visit from one or another group of out-of-town students, who arrive by bus or car, often as many as 100 at once. Eagerly this group enters the main door of the Museum.

The bird-carving group of the Junior Field Naturalists learns to turn out excellent replicas in balsa wood (rose-breasted grosbeaks, pert house-wren and passenger pigeon in foreground). The club has 250 members; other groups study fossils, insects, etc.

Wigs of black yarn were made by the children of the Saturday Morning Club for the Egyptian play which wound up this season's activities . . .

. . . Costumes, dances and all accessories were worked out by the children to conform with museum exhibits. Dark marks around eyes simulate kohl.

Everyone shared in the work. Here, ceremonial drums are getting a final coat of linseed oil.

The many animal exhibits are always surrounded. Mutual interest seems to be the keynote here.

By Lyn Harrington

DIG back into your memory — weren't museums dark and dingy places, full of stuffed animals and freaks? That's not how the youngster of today sees them. Admittedly, museums still vary in character and in their approach to the younger generation, but there's been a stirring in the dry bones. From museums and art galleries on our Atlantic seaboard to those in the sunset province, the welcome mat is unrolled for children.

Saturday morning clubs are the rule in wide-awake museums. Youngsters arrive full of enthusiasm for making a shield just like a Zulu chieftain, or a feather headdress just like the Sioux Indians in the glass case down the hall. They often startle their parents with the lore they have absorbed, say on the life and customs of the ancient Egyptians, the crops they raised, their favorite cosmetics, and how they slept on a six-inch head rest at night to save their elaborate hair-dos.

The Saturday Morning Club at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto is an outstanding example of those in various cities throughout Canada. There is nothing compulsory about attendance—except the knowledge of a waiting-list! Attendance averages 93 out of a possible 100 members.

From all parts of the city they crowd into the museum of a Saturday morning, and with surprisingly little confusion get started to work. Some youngsters continue their club work year after year, until eventually they are skilled enough to become Junior instructors. What matter if the salary is merely a couple of streetcar tickets? It's encouragement and prestige worth working for, and may lead to a life work.

Along with lectures and museum exhibits, records of native music and the occasional movie stimulate interest and knowledge. A trip to the zoo gave the youngsters first-hand knowledge of North American birds and animals when they were studying the Indians of Canada.

THE club winds up the season's activities in early spring, usually with a pageant, this year the legend of Osiris, Egyptian god of the underworld. The children wrote the script, planned their own costumes, made their own musical instruments and worked out the dances, all in accordance with museum exhibits. Books loaned from the public library parallel the work of the season, and are frequently consulted by the young stage-managers.

Then the questions rain down, "When do you start the Summer Museum Club?" This is another group which runs four mornings a week for six weeks of the school vacation. Part of the work is carried on outside the Museum, in the garden just off the tea-room. What ever the project chosen, it is bound to include field trips to other parts of the city or countryside. "Know your city" was the project one summer, and the club members botanized the various parks, discovered fossils in the Don valley, and studied town planning.

"Games throughout the ages" formed the theme of the last summer's work, and the members frolicked through games known to children when the world was young. Sometimes they had to make their own rules for the sports pictured in old scrolls or temple carvings. Favorites were the practical games of the North American Indians and Eskimos. The children made their costumes for the Games Festival which ended the summer activities. With no trace of self-consciousness, Johnnie and Susie draped in Grecian attire, rolled hoops around the museum grounds.

SMALL wonder then, that school, room classes demand to be taken to the museum. Information about Polynesians and Mayas is more readily absorbed if you can see the tools they used. "Any test on stone-age man is a cinch, after a visit to the museum," swaggered a bright lad. He didn't have to be told that objects, as much as pictures, books and movies, are important in visual education.

A teacher telephones the museum, "May I bring a class for a lecture on transportation, Grade IV?"; or South American Indians, or Romans. The group arrives, and after a brief introduction each pupil picks up a

With Modern Museum's New "Accent on Youth"

The animals also make excellent models for art students who haunt the museum. These models never weary of posing—and can be counted upon not to walk off at a crucial moment. This lad apparently doesn't realize how well his own garb complements the leopard's.

These visitors from Hamilton won't forget their lecture on medieval armor—especially the lad modelling the coat of chain mail. Incidentally, the museum's collection of weapons, ancient, medieval and modern appears to have a particular fascination for boys.

Photographed by Richard Harrington

collapsible canvas seat, and they troop through the galleries to their destination. Pretty girls in bobby socks, casual boys in tweed jackets sit quietly through a lecture, punctuated from time to time with the creak of canvas.

The lecturers perfect a technique of talking to young people, and often dredge up knowledge the students didn't know they possessed. "How would the Incas grow corn on a mountain-side?" may be the sudden question. One pupil volunteers, "Well-uh, they made stairs, sort of". The lecturer nods approvingly, though his classmates grin to hear terraces called stairs. Teachers are sometimes known to prompt their pupils—not always correctly.

The museum's aim is to serve the province, insofar as possible. A Scoutmaster arranges for a suburban troop to come in for a gallery talk on natural history, preferably birds. Home and School Associations often make arrangements for out of town classes to visit the museum. Busses or cars may be chartered to bring in the bright-eyed youngsters, often an many as 100 at once. They are intent on seeing the dinosaurs, or the furnishings of a Roman home, or medieval armor.

CITY youngsters get full value of the museum. In fact, museum lectures may be termed part of the curriculum. Difficulties of transportation make it impossible to insist that every class in Grades 7 and 8 attend the museum twice a year, but most of them manage. The Board of Education in Toronto maintains a fully-qualified teacher on permanent duty at the museum to lecture to these grades. Miss Payne pioneered in this kind of work in Canada, a system which has been adopted by other institutions. North American Indians, Prehistoric man, Science in the rocks and Pioneer life in Ontario are the most popular of the fifty gallery talks prepared.

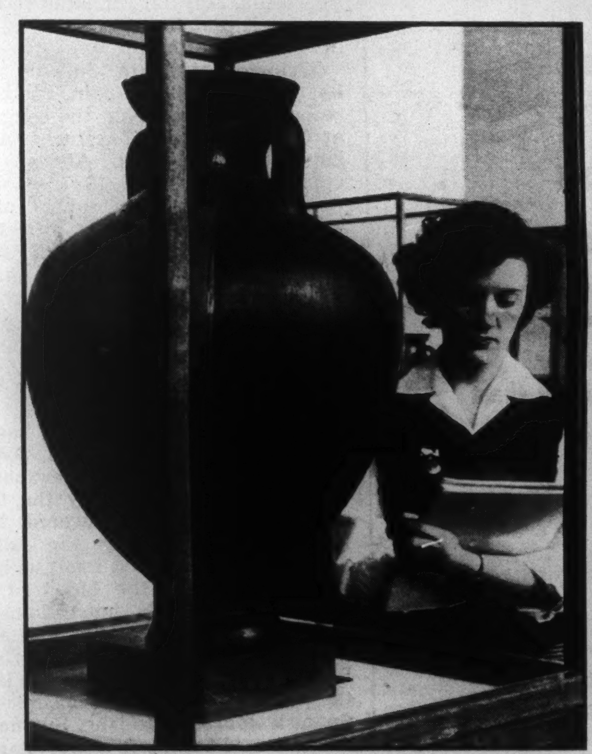
There is a saying that "science knows no nationality", and it seems probable that science will eliminate prejudice too. Youngsters find it hard to maintain the historic hatred for the Iroquois, once they have learned the reasons behind the Iroquois-Huron warfare. They discover that labor management and free enterprise were burning questions back when Venice was mistress of the Mediterranean. The growth of villages takes on new meaning in a lecture on pioneer life. A touch of humor often crops up in these gallery talks. Just ask Junior why the coffin was kept in the parlor in many a log house!

SIGHT-SAVING classes, hard-of-hearing groups, and pupils from the Wellesley Orthopedic School also attend the museum regularly. Handicapped children get as great enjoyment at the museum as more fortunate youngsters. From their wheel chairs they listen eagerly and study exhibits closely. Students from art schools haunt the displays.

Under the auspices of the Museum of Zoology, another group of youngsters makes good use of the museum facilities. One Saturday morning a month, some 250 Junior Field Naturalists meet in the auditorium. After the general session, the members separate into a dozen specialized groups under volunteer leaders. Some study birds, some fossils, others the insect collection. A fourth group goes over to the Botany Building of the University, while a wood-carving class creates replicas of the birds they study. The club even brings out a yearbook of its activities, called "Flight", which is both inventive and informative.

So vigorous is the growth of the club, that its numbers must be limited. And so abounding is the activity of children throughout the museum that the thought of a Junior Museum can be discussed hopefully. It may take time before that is achieved, especially on the scale of children's museums in the United States, but it is bound to come.

For museums are no longer dull, content with a public consisting only of scientists and research students. By introducing the museum early and pleasantly to the child, authorities are making it an indispensable part of his life. The statement that children are the leaders of tomorrow has become a cliché. Equally certain, children are the tax-payers of tomorrow. What they have valued, they will perpetuate.



Ode to a Grecian Urn? The museum can boast some very fine examples of the latter, and art students find them a rich source of ideas.

An Eskimo string game interests this girl from the Wellesley Orthopedic School. By learning the game she acquires dexterity with her fingers.

Doing as the Romans did. A girl student has a try at writing with a stylus on a wax tablet.

A Junior Instructor demonstrates to a class how West Coast Indians wore their carved masks.

Balance Sheet for Franco May Predict His Future

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Francisco Franco confronts the world with much the same problem that he did at the beginning of World War II. He is at present the subject of a special committee of the U.N. Security Council, presided over by Australian delegate Paul Hasluck. In this timely and instructive sketch, necessarily brief, Mr. Chauvin has examined the man himself, his background, career, professed aims, etc. Only by some fresh examination of Franco can readers' opinions of him be properly clarified.

The sub-committee's first communiqué asked the 51 U.N. members to submit "all relevant information" on the situation in Spain and welcomed data from "any other source." This latter clause permits Franco himself to provide documents and information in his defence. The committee has until May 31 to make a report to the Security Council.

The writer admits that Franco may bow out. But it will be on condition that no Communist Government succeed him, and that the new Government be Spanish, nothing but Spanish.

LATELY the name Franco has been much in the news. He is cussed and discussed, feared and revered, reviled and deified. But who is he? The following brief sketch is meant to throw light on this man, his character and his destiny.

For his beginnings one must look to Ferrol, a fabulous harbor, and city of some 50,000 in the north of Spain, on the Atlantic coast. William Pitt once said that if England had a port like it, she would cover it with an armor of gold. Its chief industries are fishing, shipbuilding and shipping. Its life and glory are wrapped up in its great natural harbor. There is hardly a home in Ferrol where a victim of the seas is not mourned. Those mariners who fail to return are replaced by their sons or brothers. That tradition is like an indisputable obligation.

It was at Ferrol that Francisco Franco was born December 3, 1892, the second of Nicholas and Pilar Bahamonde (*nee* Pardo) Franco's 5 children. The father was a Commissioner of the Marine and the mother the daughter of a General Intendant of the Marine. Both were rigid in faith and behavior. The children inherited from them a good name, a sound domestic training and a solid education. Ramon Franco became Spain's No. 1 aviator, the hero of *Ne Plus Ultra,* whose flight to Pernambuco was an arch of triumph over the seas and the Americas.

First Fire

Francisco Franco took his classics at the local college of Ferrol and his military training at the Toledo School of Infantry, whence he emerged, in 1910, with the rank of Sub-lieutenant. In 1911 trouble started brewing in Morocco. In the midst of a diplomatic battle involving France, Britain and Germany, as well as Spain, troops began to move from the peninsula into Africa, and a long period of war opened. Franco volunteered for the Officers' Corps. He arrived at Melilla, July 12, 1912, and received his baptism of fire the following May against the Kabiles.

Wounded at Ceuta, July 29, 1916, he was removed to Spain. After his recovery, he was given the command at Oviedo, capital of Asturia, but he longed to return to Africa. The opportunity came in 1920, when he was made second in command of the Foreign Legion, then in process of formation. In 1923, he was promoted to the leadership of the Legion, but he took time off—a month—to marry Carmen Polo y Martinez Valdez, a ceremony which was witnessed by the King.

In 1924, he gave the first hint of his obstinacy of temperament. Dictator Primo de Rivera had become convinced that what could not be obtained in Morocco by persuasion, it was useless to seek by the force of arms. Franco answered him: "The soil we tread is the soil of Spain, because we paid for it with the highest currency, the blood of our soldiers .... Spain must dominate the zone attributed to her and exercise her authority in that zone". Rivera yielded, and three years later, the defeat of Abd-el-Krim restored Spanish Morocco to the Spaniards. As a reward for his fourteen years of war activities in Africa, Franco was awarded the stars of a general. He was 32, the youngest general in Europe.

In 1931 King Alfonso stepped down from his throne and Spain became a Republic overnight, in a bloodless revolution. What was Franco, an avowed monarchist, going to do? He was at the time Director of the Military School at Saragossa. What he did was what he called his 'duty'. In an Order of the Day to his student-officers, he said, "The Republic has been proclaimed in Spain, and the powers of the Nation are centered in the hands of a Provisional Government. Each must cooperate with discipline and serenity in the maintenance of calm, in order that the country may launch itself toward its new orientation by legal means".

Turn Down

Two days later, a rumor was afloat that the Government of the Republic was about to appoint Franco high commissioner to Morocco. Franco rectified this in a statement to the press; he could not accept such an appointment because it might be interpreted as a complaisance to the Republic and lukewarmness in his loyalty to the Monarchy.

From that moment he became a suspect. The War Minister, Azana, summoned him to his office, but got no satisfaction out of Franco who, after a year of idleness and a short assignment as commander of the infantry brigade at Corunna, was transferred to the Balearics to rebuild the defence of those islands.

In May 1934, a general election was held, with a swing to the Right which Leftists answered with a revolutionary attempt in October, in the Asturias. Just as the rebels felt that they had the situation in hand, a flash came from the Ministry of the Interior: "Franco is at the War Ministry".

The reaction was as spontaneous as the news had been electrifying. Within a month the revolt had been suppressed. In 1935, Franco was appointed Chief of Staff.

In February, 1936, a new general election was held. The results of that are a subject of controversy, but the Leftists, who had gone to the polls as the Popular Front, assumed power. The complexion of the new government did not suit Franco, still less its actions. Franco at once began to manoeuvre in preparation for any eventuality. On the other hand, the government, sensing some sort of *coup d' état* on Franco's part, packed him up and shipped him to the Canaries as governor. The duel between the Government and Franco was on!

Franco knew that he was a "prisoner" in the Canaries. He was spied on continually and three attempts on his life were frustrated, the last on July 13. However, Franco had had time to make sure of the loyalty to him of the African armies and of the

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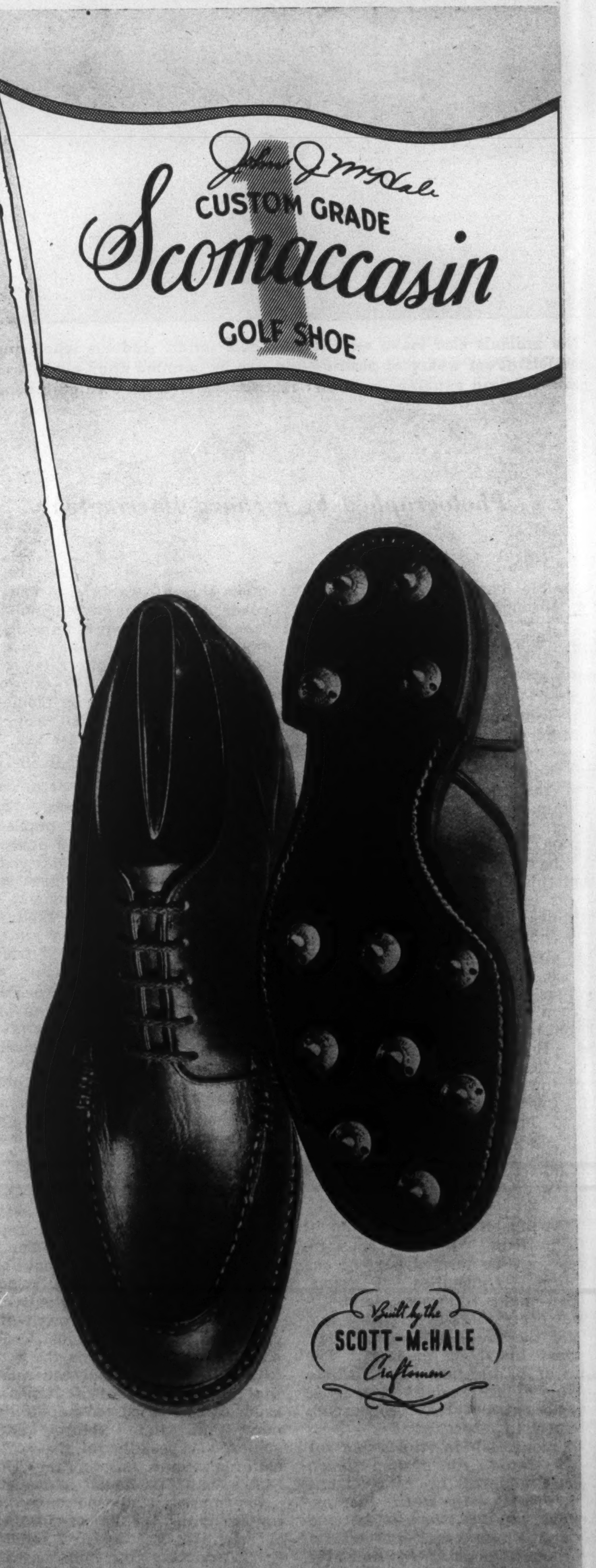

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"retired" generals on the mainland. He was ready, but how to escape from his Elba?

He effected it with the twin-motor six-passenger O-H Rapide, of the Olley Company, in charge of Captain Beeb, noted aviator, and carrying Commandant Hugh Pollard, of Scotland Yard, his daughter Diana, and Miss Dorothy Watson. He arrived at Tetuan, July 19. The African armies had revolted two days before, and the generals discharged by the Government were mobilizing their forces at home, where many garrisons were rising—all under the general leadership of Franco. The Civil War had started.

The above abbreviated sketch is, admittedly, too brief. Yet, one can see in action, under trying circumstances, a man not easily buffeted by the vicissitudes of politics, and adamant before the mutation of social forces. One can observe on the canvas a man steeped in a tradition to which he had dedicated his considerable talents.

No Faith?

When the war broke out, the Government had most of the advantages on its side, and it is surprising that it did not annihilate the uprising in a few days. It was master of the formidable machinery that is a modern state; it had the money, the industries, the navy, the coast lines, the aviation and the war materials. But it lacked something. What was it? Faith? Perhaps.

As fate willed it, the Government met a setback at the very outset. An international situation arose which has no precedent in history. Briefly, this is what happened. At the outbreak of the war, Léon Blum was Premier of France. His position was precarious. Although Republican Spain was the religion of the Left, of which he was the champion in France, he feared that if arms were sent to the Republic, the champions of the Insurgents, Germany and Italy, would use that as a pretext for unleashing a world war.

The British Government had as lively a fear of this, and a long tradition of non-intervention in Spain. Blum seems to have believed that if he went counter to British policy, the British might bring pressure to bear on the franc. So, acting in what he considered to be the best interests of France, and of peace, Blum suggested the formation of a Nonintervention Committee which would deprive both sides, Loyalists and Insurgents, of outside aid. Britain promptly endorsed the proposal, as did nearly all the other powers (27 of them), including Germany, Italy and Russia.

The move proved to be the doom of the Loyalists. In the first place, no legal government has ever been known to be deprived of the right to import arms for its defence; in the second place, it changed the status of Franco's Moroccan Armies from "factious," or rebel, to "belligerent," that is, waging regular war as recognized by the laws of Nations.

This made it possible for Franco to win the Battle of the Strait, thus enabling him to supplement the transport of troops and materials by air with transport by water. More than that, while Franco had received large-scale aid from Italy and Germany before the Nonintervention Pact, the Government had received nothing from France, because of Blum's policy, and little from the U.S.S.R. And so it is that a Nonintervention Pact with twenty-seven signers placed a premium on rebellion.

Atrocities Vs. Atrocities

In respect of the conduct of the war, it is known that atrocities were committed on both sides. Regarding terror, John Gunther writes ("Inside Europe," page 179): "In the early days of the war a sporadic terror existed in both Madrid and Barcelona. The fact is unpleasant, but there is no use denying it. Churches were pillaged and wrecked; priests were murdered; assassinations of known Fascists occurred wholesale. The anarchists especially ran wild. But let it be remembered that these events occurred *after* (Gunther's italics) Franco's revolt, when the population as a whole was exasperated to frenzy. The normal regulations of society broke down."

On the Insurgent side, the atrocities were no less conscience-sickening. Mass executions were carried out in Badajoz, Cordoba, Saragossa, Seville, Granada, Pamplona and other cities. To the charge by the Loyalists that they were indulging coldly and systematically in terror the Insurgents invariably retorted, "The beast of Bolshevism has been unchained."

Two Currents

The Spanish Civil War was indeed a blot on humanity. But it must be kept in mind that this was more than a revolution, as revolutions are known in history. It was the impact, so to speak, between two ideologies, two spiritual currents each striving to engulf Europe.

The whole world was, therefore, profoundly concerned over the outcome of the struggle. The intervention, on the side of the Insurgents, by Germany and Italy, and on the side of the Loyalists by Russia and some 20,000 Russian sympathizers from all over the world (the International Brigade), made it appear that this was a war between Fascism and Communism.

If this were so, then sympathies would go to one side or the other, according to the interests involved. Certainly, England did not want a "Red" victory. That would not only imperil Gibraltar but endanger her Mediterranean lifeline. France, on the other hand, feared more a Franco victory, because first, in the event of a war with Germany or Italy, she would have a third front to defend and, secondly, because of the necessity of keeping her lanes of communications with Africa open.

However, early in the struggle Franco denied that his movement was fascist. In an interview with Jay Allen, of the London *News Chronicle* and the Chicago *Tribune*, Franco declared: "This movement is not fascist; it is Spanish and nationalist. . . Fascism is ridiculous in Spain, ridiculous. The liberal class in Spain are all republican, masonic, and things like that."

Franco, it may be truthfully stated, is a No. 1 example of a historical accident. His rise to the supreme leadership of the Spanish Government is a sort of rendezvous with fate. The scheduled leader was Calvo Sotelo, but he was assassinated in July, 1936; and the theoretical military chieftain was General Sanjurjo, but he was killed in an airplane accident three days after war began.

Franco, abler than all who remained and with no political record to outlive, simply stepped into their shoes. Personal ambition may have had a good deal to do with it, but certainly not material benefits, for he is well-to-do in his own right. It is said that the only emoluments Franco accepts are those accorded to a Divisional General.

Bourgeois

General Franco is a man with a cold and logical brain. He is a conservative. He is a bourgeois, but not a bourgeois of the liberal school. He is not one who believes that social problems, or any other problem, can be solved with a throw of the dice.

He is a thinker, intelligent and patient. When asked what he would do if he won the war, he said he would "establish a military dictatorship," a transitory dictatorship. Questioned as to why he was able to collaborate with the Republic in apparent loyalty, he replied: "I collaborated loyally as long as I thought the Republic represented the national will." Question: "Did not the February elections (1936) represent the national will?" Answer: "Elections never do."

On international affairs, he made his position very clear. He said, (translation): "In the international domain, we shall live in harmony with all the other powers. Community of race, of language and of ideals will attract our preference, but we shall maintain, with loyal reciprocity, the traditional relations compatible with our vast horizon, widely open to all. We shall make a formal exception of all Soviet contact, source of such terrible consequences for civilization."

That is Francisco Franco. And now, what to do about him? Ex-U.S. Ambassador to Spain Carlton J. H. Hayes says that the internal affairs or form of government of any foreign country should not concern anybody else, unless that country becomes, or clearly threatens to become, a menace to the peace and independence of its neighbors and hence of the world. In other words, leave Spain to the Spaniards.

Others — Russia, Mexico, Poland, principally — say: Let's get rid of Franco. But in 1936, Franco had said, regarding Russia, I'll have no truck or trade with Soviet Russia. Sometime after Potsdam, President Truman said, we do not "like" the Franco Government. But Truman had also said, we do not "like" the Tito Government, yet he later recognized that government. In 1936, only Germany and Italy, very consistently, recognized the Franco regime. Soon an increasing number of other nations recognized Franco; and upon the fall of Madrid in 1939, his regime gained almost instant recognition everywhere. Only Soviet Russia and Mexico refused to recognize it.

Since then, of course, there has been a terrible war, and Franco did not fight on the side of the Allies, so that he has not much ground for favor among those who beat Germany and Italy. But he did not stab the Allies in the back when they invaded Africa; nor did he take Gibraltar, as he might have, with German help.

"No" to Von Moltke

He did believe, at one time that Hitler would win, but who didn't? When Hitler sent Ambassador Von Moltke to Franco with instructions to enjoin the Caudillo to enter the war on the side of Germany within 48 hours — or else, Franco told Moltke that Spain's affairs were Spain's alone.

A balance sheet for and against Franco may be found in Ambassador Hayes' book, "Wartime Mission to Spain," published in 1945. At present, the Special Committee of the U.N. Security Council is weighing the evidence — and much new evidence perhaps—, but this writer predicts that if Franco bows out, as he may, it will be on condition, first, that the Communists do not come in, and, secondly, that the new government be Spanish, nothing but Spanish. That ought to suit Great Britain and the U.S.A. . . . and Canada.

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UNREADABLE AUTOGRAPHS

THE only sentiment we feel for autographs generally is intermittent exasperation at their illegibility. Why don't people learn to write their own names so that one can decipher them? Of course, collecting autographs is a harmless diversion, to which we have no objection.—I.M.P. in N. Y. *Herald Tribune*

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OTTAWA LETTER

Conference Breakup Leaves Ottawa Facing Momentous Decision

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

BEFORE Prime Minister Mackenzie King left for London to attend the Commonwealth discussions he said quite frankly that he wished it were not necessary to go just at this time "because I feel that my duty just at this time is primarily in Canada." He was referring particularly to the problem of Dominion-Provincial Relations.

The deadlock at the Conference of April 29—May 3 was so complete that even the most patient and hopeful delegate saw little use in continuing the discussions. And anyway, Premier Duplessis settled the matter by leaving for Quebec City. But the adjournment *sine die* solved nothing. Except perhaps one thing: it decided to some extent the nature of Mr. Ilsley's forthcoming budget. Until that day the Minister of Finance had to make preparations for a budget which would take into account the signing of an agreement with the nine provinces along the broad lines of the Dominion Proposals. Now he is busy preparing a budget which must at best be a sort of interim measure, to bridge us over the next few months until it can be seen what the relations with the provinces are going to be.

Sometime in the next few weeks the Dominion Government may have to make one of the momentous decisions of Canadian history, and there will, I think, be little disposition to make it in the absence of Premier Mackenzie King. It is just possible that a choice of attack along broad lines was made, however, before Mr. King left Ottawa.

The nature of the decision to be made can best be seen by considering the two extremes of policy, since all the other alternatives lie between.

The Government can rigidly stand by its "positive" policy as outlined in the Dominion Proposals, and seek to go ahead against the opposition of the two most populous and wealthy provinces.

The other extreme would be to give up its whole integrated program for Reconstruction and return to a strict policy of economy and retrenchment such as was followed after the last war, leaving it entirely to provincial governments and private enterprise to provide such leadership as they can.

Politically Impossible

The first of these may be politically impossible. It would perhaps permanently alienate Queen's Park and Quebec City from Dominion policies. There has been speculation that Premier Mackenzie King might go to the country on the issue, and that if he came back with an overwhelming majority might decide to use the full authority of the constitution (which on fiscal matters is practically unrestricted) in order to carry out the integrated Reconstruction Plan outlined in the current Conference. But coercion has never been Mr. Mackenzie King's way. Nor has the Liberal party ever been a strong centralist party. There are within the Dominion Cabinet to-day several who shrink at the implications of the Reconstruction Plan, who would, indeed be happier fighting the provincial case. And what would a Dominion election prove? It is difficult to see how either Mr. Bracken or Mr. Coldwell, on their record, could oppose a drastic reform of Dominion-Provincial financial relations. What sort of issue then, would separate the three major parties in a general election campaign? And as for plebiscites, neither in Canada nor in Australia have they been of much help in deciding national policy.

No Retreat Possible

The second would be a retreat from all the commitments of the past two or three years. To throw up the whole integrated plan on the excuse that opposition of two provincial premiers made it impracticable, and to go back to the drift and laissez-faire of the 1930's would be a confession of complete bankruptcy in the Liberal party. That no such abdication is in mind can be conjectured from the language used by Premier Mackenzie King as late as April 29th, at a time when the possibility of a complete breakdown of the Conference had already been faced:

"If agreement is reached, the Dominion budget proposals will be based on the terms of the agreement. If agreement is not reached, final preparation of the Dominion budget will nevertheless have to be proceeded with immediately. In such case full account will have to be taken of the termination of existing tax agreements with the provinces, and the situation which will then result. The Dominion Government will have to use its constitutional powers to the full extent necessary to meet its heavy national and international financial obligations and commitments."

That was blunt language, of course, but to fail to say it would be equivalent to saying that the government of the day did not propose to provide active or purposive direction through the difficult postwar period.

It will be recalled that it drew a sharp reaction at once from Premier Duplessis, who quoted the final sentence and then said: "I hope that this is not a threat." And he added, with some vehemence:

"Anybody reading this declaration would come to the conclusions that Ottawa is saying to the provinces: 'You had better take this, or we will take everything without your consent.' . . . These threats are not, cannot be, and never will be conducive to Canadian unity. These threats cannot but produce disunity, appropriate, firm and lasting reactions which sooner or later would undermine Confederation."

Western Reaction

This gives some idea what the Dominion Government meets if it persists with its Reconstruction Plan But the consequences of abdication are just as appalling, if not more so. Premier Douglas told the conference candidly what sort of expedients Saskatchewan might have to adopt. Even Premier Garson of Manitoba had to warn the Conference that failure would drive his province to measures against the unity of Canada. And I have on my desk what is probably the first of a number of disturbing reactions from other parts of the country.

It is an editorial from the Lethbridge Herald, published by Senator W. A. Buchanan, who has never been accused of immoderate or sensational policy. It wonders whether a Canada broken up by dissension could long stand out against the rampant continentalism which has followed World War II, whether the attraction of the United States might not on that case overcome the ties linking one part of Canada with another. There is no doubt that the unity of Canada has suffered a bad blow from the breakdown of the Conference, it says, and it continues:

"Why," the Prairie Westerner asks, "should Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta continue to labor under handicaps of geography in reaching world markets and at the same time continue to build up secondary industries which demand high tariff protection to keep them in being? Why should the Prairie West pay some $50,000,000 a year more for goods because Ontario and Quebec are for tariff isolation? Why should the West continue to do the pioneering while the industrial East skims off the cream?"

It is Mr. King's duty, the editorial concludes, to see that fair play is extended to the rest of Canada, and "if Ontario and Quebec continue on the path which leads to disunity in this Dominion the blood will be upon their heads."

There you have the Scylla of Mr. Duplessis and the Charybdis of the outlying provinces menacing the Canadian ship of state at the moment, and no wonder Mr. King thinks he ought to be at the helm here at Ottawa, rather than in London.

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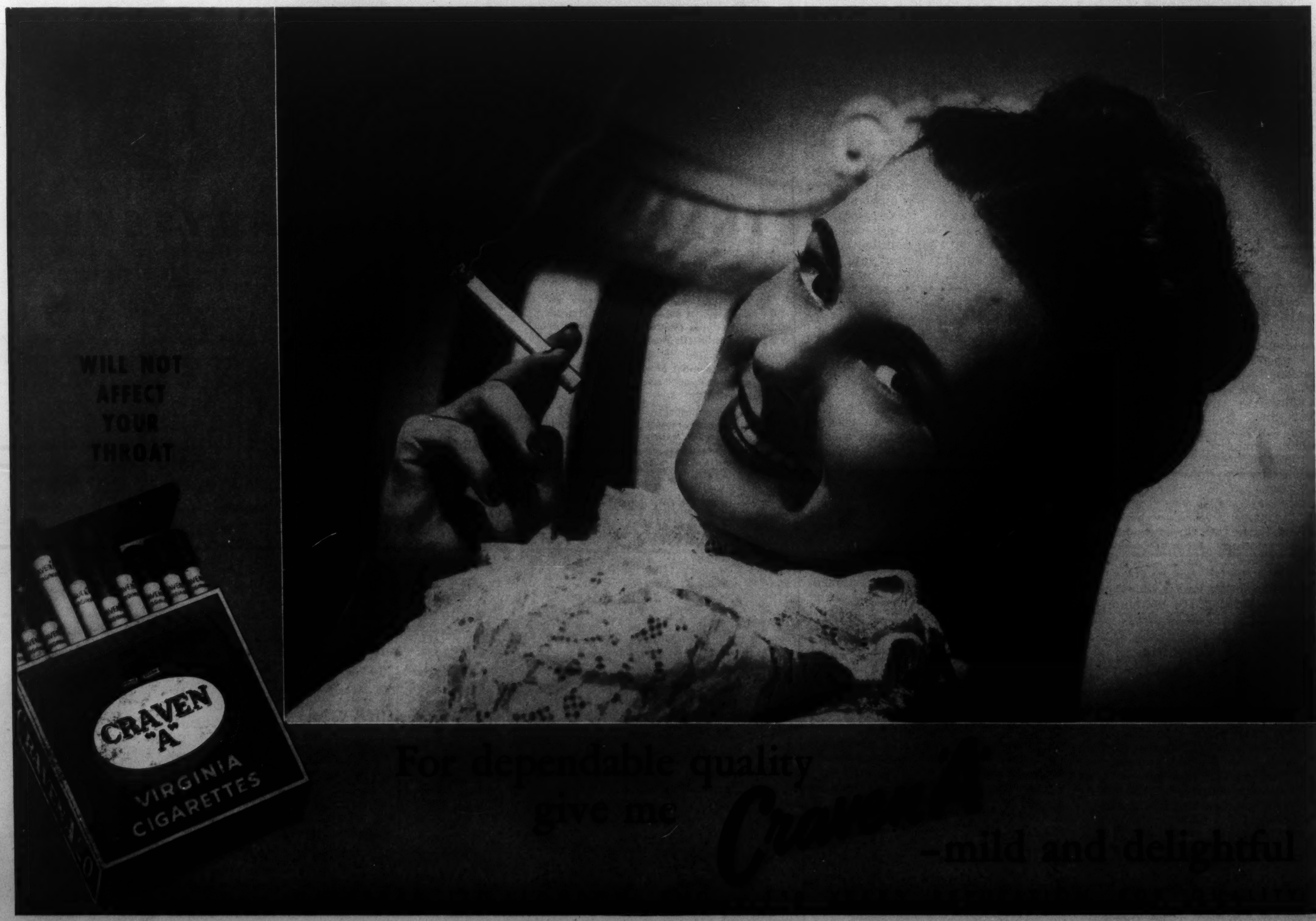
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WASHINGTON LETTER

New Type of American Capitalism Promises General Enrichment

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THIS is a piece about a new concept of capitalism that is evolving in the United States—the belief that it must champion human rights or die — but in order to underscore a point, let us recite the events of the week-end in the American coal crisis.

The soft coal miners went back to the pits because John L. Lewis told them to do so. True, the operators had to agree, but they were glad to have the opportunity to agree. It is true that John L. Lewis is experiencing probably his greatest unpopularity by threatening to tie up the whole of industry with a strike. However, unpopularity is nothing new for the man with the eyebrows. It is also a fact that Lewis and the operators agreed to this fortnight's truce only when the President called them to the White House, presumably for a showdown, or a possible threat of seizure of the mines.

Lewis is bearing the brunt of criticism for the strike, yet there is widespread belief that his demands are just—that miners need better health protection. He has asked for more pay and for a special health and welfare fund. And there is also a suspicion that Lewis will win many of his demands.

The point we are emphasizing is that it is a tough union leader with the courage to face nation-wide criticism who is fighting union management for health and welfare concessions for his miners — and more money in the pay envelope to meet rising living expenses.

This development in the current U.S. coal strike which has had serious repercussions in Canada underscores the truth of a recent challenging statement by Robert Wood Johnson, chairman of the board of Johnson and Johnson, manufacturers of surgical dressings, that American business management is losing out to labor in its human relations. He accused industry of short-sightedness in "plunking for the lowest wages" instead of "championing the underpaid."

"I'm afraid they (management) cannot be educated," Mr. Johnson said. "I am afraid the job is going to be done by militant labor."

Warning

A similar warning has been given to American business by Eric Johnston, retiring president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, whose efforts to liberalize chamber policies won him serious mention as a Republican contender for the American presidency. He counselled business that it must create a new capitalism or face "economic liquidation."

Mr. Johnston contends that the "new capitalism" is a "human institution, vibrant and evolutionary, capable constantly of adjusting itself to new conditions."

This hopeful concept of American capitalism is not shared by critics of the G.O.P. in this congressional election year. They are inclined to believe that the party which has symbolized capitalism and "free enterprise" is like the reported characteristic of new party national chairman, Representative Carroll Reece of Tennessee, a "stand-patter" on political and economic issues.

In relinquishing the presidency of the U.S. Chamber to William K. Jackson of Boston, Mr. Johnston enunciated the role which he believes capitalism must play in the national economy if it is to survive.

When he took over the presidency four years ago, it was smart to be called a socialist, and the word capitalist was "practically an epithet."

"We were so scared," he recalled, "that we took refuge in a muzzy little phrase called 'free enterprise system' and sometimes we crawled into a corner of the American flag and talked about 'the American way of life'."

He believes capitalism must be retained if "the American way of life" is to be retained in the "free enterprise system." Furthermore, he considers that Americans should be proud of capitalism because "competitive capitalism just got through winning the greatest war in all history." He adds: "Neither Britain nor Russia could have survived without the endless flow of goods from this capitalistic American country."

Johnston would rewrite the dictionary definition: "Capitalism: the concentration of capital. The power or influence of capital as when in the hands of a few."

This might have fitted the freebooting era in American history, in "the days of wasters and plunderers, the spoilers and the monopolists."

Here's how he would reword the definition: "Capitalism is a competitive economic system designed for the enrichment of the many and not to make a few men rich."

How would this be brought about? "There'll have to be some changes made to meet new conditions, new concepts, new thinking," he admits. In his self-appointed job as mid-wife for the new capitalism which, he contends, "will be born in America, beginning right now," Mr. Johnston made his analogy between the old and the new capitalism:

The old system was considered a "kind of perpetual motion machine powered by the profit motive." This conception he deems too primitive, for, though he regards the capitalistic machine the most effective economic apparatus developed, it must be revised and repaired to meet strains of a new era.

Responsibility to the public interest must be the key word. The status quo must be a starting line for the new capitalism. Out of the window must go prejudices against organized labor, government activity and community planning.

Under the progressive concept, the system would be a tool in the hands of the people, to be used—and not abused—for the "general welfare and the good of all."

Man and not the state would predominate in this newer capitalism.

Individuals may belong to unions, corporations, farm organizations, cooperatives, trade associations and professional societies, yet Mr. Johnston believes that in doing so they have merely "transferred certain of their freedoms to these voluntary associations so that they can act and work more effectively in our modern mass production society."

These groups he considers to be the core of the new capitalism, but they must be regulated or "become more powerful than the state itself." He would have a maximum of self-regulation and a minimum of government regulations, yet would welcome government regulation which involved "fair rules of the game."

Business, as well as unions and farm groups, will need regulations. Democratic principles must control them all.

The new capitalism would call for equal opportunity for all, but with fair competition; unlike the old which was monopolistic and stifled competition, throttling the little fellow.

In substance, his new concept would involve a greater middle-class economy, which would mean "fewer people at the bottom, fewer at the top, and more in the middle."

Specifically, Johnston comes out for a decent minimum wage, annual wages, steady jobs, profit sharing, better educational opportunities for everybody, higher health standards, a better national diet, security in old age, and "real prosperity for all the people." Business, he concedes, must open the door to the new capitalism.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Sound You Just Heard Was The Collapse of a Conference

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE has been a great deal of worried talk lately about the wrecking of Confederation; but to most people who read today's headlines the wonder is that Confederation was ever set up in the first place. How was the British North America Act framed or, for that matter, the Constitution of the United States? Were there nervous bulletins sent out at every stage of these proceedings announcing "Threatened Collapse of Conference?" Were there intransigent Founding Fathers who simply walked out on the meeting slamming the door on any further negotiations? If there were, no hint of these disturbances seems to have reached posterity. Statesmen in the past either more responsible or less desperate than the statesmen of today seem to have found it possible to conclude their conferences in good order and get their various historic documents signed and filed away for future generations. Even the Versailles Treaty, though hardly a model in other respects, was able to wind up its affairs within eight months of the Armistice that ended World War I.

In our depressing times however conferences tend more and more to take an accepted course through the various stages of deadlock, recrimination, door-slamming and collapse. "Breakdown of Conference Foreseen" has become such a standing formula that newspapers might as well leave it in standing type in order to have it handy for the next conference. It seems to be one of the signs of our modern disintegration that we confidently expect a conference to collapse before it even starts. People appear to enter them in the state of mind of a timorous party setting out for an automobile ride back in the early Nineteen-Hundreds. Will the Conference break down? Of course it will, they all break down. There is a start however—auspicious because the thing was able to start at all — and the party chugs along for a little while, waiting tensely for the muffled explosion that will announce Internal Dissatisfaction. When it comes, the thing stops and someone climbs out and tinkers frantically under the hood. Some one else gets out and violently slamming the door announces he is going home if he has to walk. There is a little further tinkering, admittedly hopeless, and then everybody gets out and walks home. "The darn thing broke down. What else would you expect?"

ANOTHER curious thing about these conferences is the comfort that people seem to find in the fact that the delegates are sometimes openly rude to each other. There appears to be a feeling that because people roar at each other across the conference table instead of kicking each other furtively underneath it, the international situation is magically clarified. The modern theory, that nothing is so bad that a few unkind words won't straighten it up, doesn't work out, however. Things just go on getting more and more complicated and insoluble and to those who follow the modern practice of reading the paper and disbelieving everything they read, nothing is made finally clear except that at one point the delegates lost their tempers, and that loss of temper in itself is no solvent for international misunderstanding.

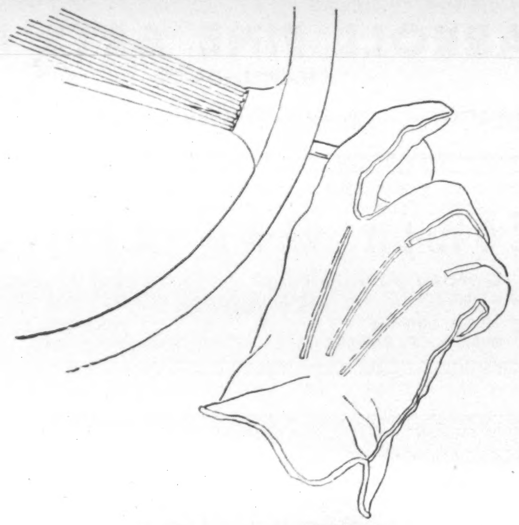
As far as one can judge from the newsreels, the most conspicuous thing about the delegates who have come together to bring peace on earth is their complete lack of any touch of human geniality. The representatives of the smaller nations look guarded and apprehensive. Mr. Bevin has the air of a man firmly planted against aggression. Secretary Byrnes wears a tense and nervous smile. The Soviet delegates never smile, their impassivity remains on all occasions as impenetrable as an iron curtain. So it may have been sheer desperation at this state of things that made Mr. Byrnes suggest to Mr. Molotoff that the best way to break the Big Four deadlock might be to hold cocktail parties at 6.30, followed by the conference at eight. It was perhaps characteristic of the Soviet foreign minister, that while agreeing with the suggestion he added the amendment that under these circumstances, the conference would have to be postponed until nine o'clock, or Iron Curtain time.

YET Secretary Byrnes' idea might conceivably have worked. For the one great virtue of cocktails is that they promote a sense of cordiality. Even if an Old-fashioned, or two or three Old-fashioneds won't confer on us the "giftie" of seeing ourselves as others see us, they have a very fine substitute to offer—they help other people to see us temporarily as we see ourselves. Thus Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Bidault, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Molotoff, under the influence of Mr. Byrnes' proposed Peace Cocktail — one part English gin, one part Russian vodka and one part French vermouth — might have been able to catch a glimpse of each other, in a temporary flash of illumination not at Atom Rattlers, Obstructionists and Reactionaries, but simply as human beings, the representatives of millions of other human beings, all living under the fearful threat of the Atomic age. They might even have recognized that national sovereignty, strategic bases, friendly border states, etc., were less important in the minds of the people they represent than the possibility of world cremation within the next decade or two; and these ideas might still be fresh and vivid in their minds when the conference met at eight o'clock.

By nine o'clock naturally all these notions would have evaporated and everyone would be cold sober and ready to settle down to the routine of deadlock, hints of withdrawal and threats to break up the Conference.

THERE seems to be no questioning the high-mindedness of most of the statesmen who engage in today's conferences. Their methods and convictions, at least so far as they are reflected in the press, are as pure and prophylactic as Kleenex; only unfortunately they have just about the same tensile strength when it comes to supporting the weight of a conference. When one read the statements made by the various premiers and ministers at the recent Federal-Provincial conference, for instance, it was impossible not to feel that they were all guided by the highest possible sense of public responsibility in bringing the whole thing to a standstill. The failure of the conference was all the more inexplicable, since it seems to have brought no particular gain to anyone. But with every reason to produce some record of accomplishment the conference followed the familiar postwar pattern and broke down. As usual too the collapse was predicted well in advance and when it occurred didn't occasion the least surprise.

Maybe if the Byrnes' idea had been followed and each session launched with a stimulating cocktail party, things might have been different. Maybe Premier Drew might have relaxed a little from his dedicated purpose to Make Ontario Strong. Maybe Mr. Duplessis, remembering the baby bonuses to Quebec, might have indulged in a moment of sentiment. Maybe someone would have discovered that the alternative to butting one's head against a stone wall is to find some way around it.



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German Luxury Homes for British Wives

By G. WINNINGTON

Many British girls whose sisters and friends married Canadian and U.S. servicemen have listened enviously—while they altered a six-year-old dress or darned yet another run in their not at all glamorous wartime hosiery—to tales of the fairyland across the Atlantic.

Now some of these girls who are shortly joining their Army of Occupation husbands in Germany are to have a few of the good things of life handed to them on a plate—luxury houses or apartments furnished even down to cutlery and pots and pans, priority on refrigerators, German girls eager to be their maids, holidays at leave centres in European beauty spots.

London.

THE British brides who had married Canadian and U.S. servicemen while these were in the European theatre of operations during World War II fondly believed that they were going to a land of plenty, of chromium plating, refrigerators-for-all, and nylons, but, in some cases, only found shacks, primitive sanitation and unbelievable squalor. Before they left home, however, they would have laughed at the idea of envying the British Army of the Rhine wives who were destined for Germany!

This summer it will assuredly be the B.A.O.R. wives—the wives who are going out to join their husbands in the British Army of Occupation—who will have the last laugh. There will be no shacks for Mrs. Tommy Atkins. Neither will there be any waiting lists for prefabricated houses.

The truth is that not only the brides of Canadian and U.S. servicemen, but also British sisters at home, may well envy the fortunate B.A.O.R. wives who are going to live in war-torn Germany.

Prestige

Prestige demands that their standard of living be high. British families in Germany will have their own detached villas, possibly in a self-contained "British village"—or, if they happen to be located in a big town, they will have centrally heated apartments in the luxury class.

The houses or apartments will be completely furnished, and will contain everything from napkin rings to modernistic furniture, from new carpets to uniquely equipped kitchens. The furniture will be of a better quality than the Utility furniture obtainable in Britain—it is coming out of the German factories now, and the pick of it is destined for the B.A.O.R. homes.

Not only will accommodation be "slightly superior" to that obtainable in Britain, but there will be no overcrowding. Colonels will rate fourteen rooms; junior officers seven rooms; and other ranks will get accommodation suitable to the size of their respective families.

For instance, a Brigadier, who will have to entertain, will be able to invite up to twenty-four guests—and there will be wine and brandy glasses for them all!

It will be far easier for a B.A.O.R. housewife to get a refrigerator than a British wife. She will have priority. And the maid who was unobtainable at home in Britain will have, as her German counterpart, a girl who will be eager to work for the British wife in Germany for about eighteen shillings and sixpence a week. The maid in Germany will take the job not so much for the money as for the assurance of sharing in a better standard of living, and for the certainty of being well fed.

Shopping, admittedly, won't be such fun for the B.A.O.R. wife as it is for the brides who have gone to Canada and the U.S. She'll learn to go to the N.A.A.F.I. (Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes) instead of the departmental stores. The N.A.A.F.I. will supply all her groceries and rations of every kind.

It will be when the B.A.O.R. wife ventures into the ordinary shopping centres of Germany that she will see the real shortages that exist there.

Outside her own well-organized domain she will find the black market in operation, and she will find goods for sale at fantastic prices. The current cost of a pair of shoes, for example, is about $135 in the black market.

With her domestic life simplified by a labor-saving home, and the ease of acquiring a maid, the B.A.O.R. wives will find time on their hands for recreation and pleasure. Facilities for golfing, swimming, riding and tennis are being arranged. Theatre shows and cinema shows will be organized.

There is also the possibility of a "family car." Hitler promised one to the German people, and they never got it. The B.A.O.R. wife stands a good chance of having one, and N.A.A.F.I. will install special petrol pumps when the scheme is working smoothly.

There will be clubs, too, run by N.A.A.F.I.—similar to the famous Winston and Southend clubs in Berlin. There will be holidays schemes. Families who used to spend their holidays at British resorts within cheap and easy reach of their homes will now have the chance to spend a fortnight or more in one of the loveliest parts of the European Continent, the beautiful Hartz Mountains, where the Army has a first class leave centre. Visits to coastal resorts will be arranged for those who prefer sea and sand.

For the children of the B.A.O.R. families the Control Commission's educational branch is arranging to set up special schools, and will supply teachers. Children will get their special milk rations, and special nursery furniture will be available.

And yet, warn officials, B.A.O.R. wives must be ready to go out to Germany in a pioneering spirit. For whilst they will have all the modern conveniences and luxuries that seemed certain, but didn't always materialize, for the Canadian and G. I. bride, they will be going to a land of depression, starvation and misery.

One husband whose wife expects to go out in June said to me: "I want my wife and kiddie out here with me, and she wants to come, and yet. . ."

He paused and frowned.

"And yet it won't be all fun," he added, "having everything we need and yet being amidst want and distress."

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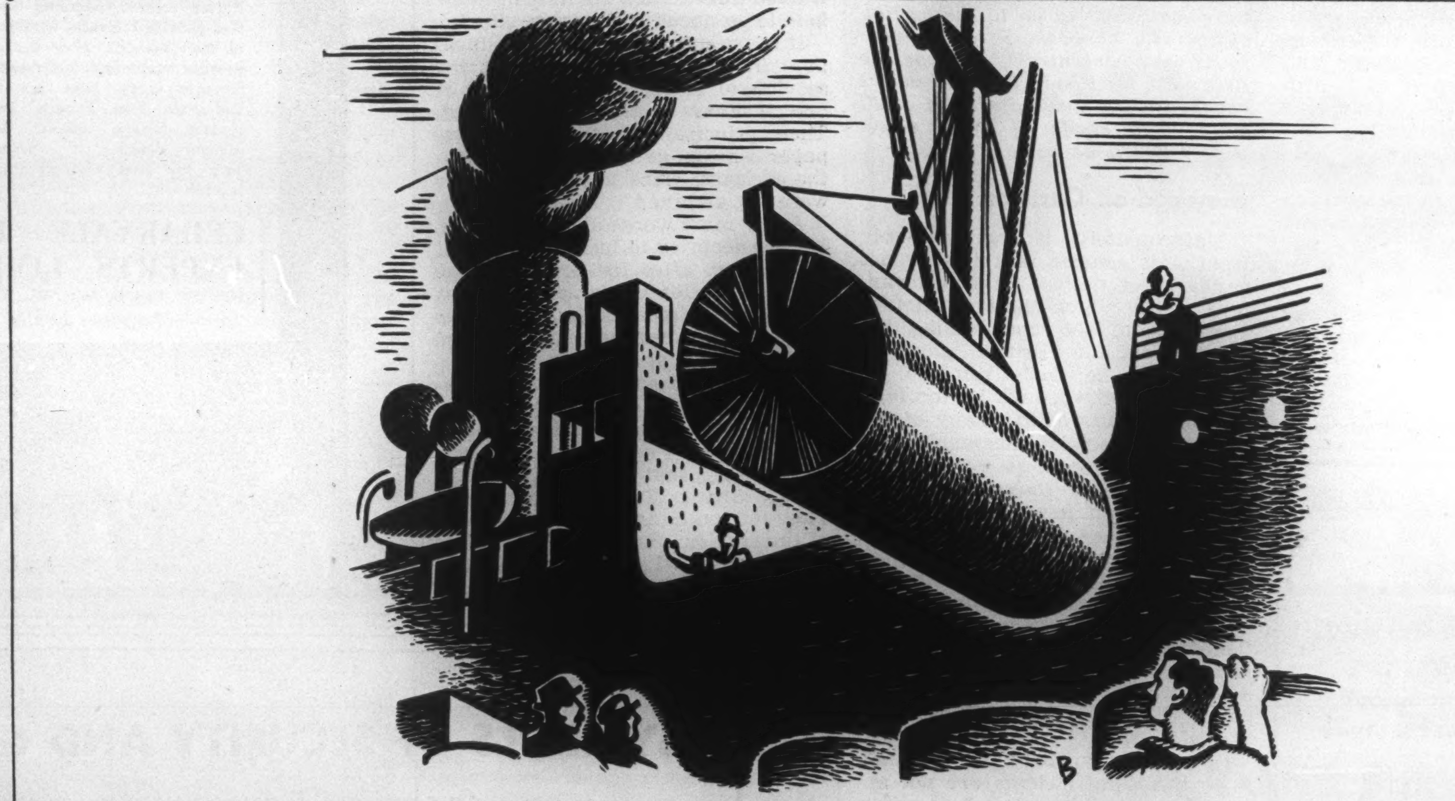

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Singapore Debâcle Has Lesson for Us Today

By GEORGE EDINGER

Only occasionally did Japanese Fifth Columnists in Singapore have to act as cloak-and-dagger men. Most of the time they were able to break up British morale with opportunities which the British themselves gave them.

Editor of the Singapore "Herald" detailed the technique in his book "Singapore Assignment", written in English and here described.

All that is now history. More serious is Mr. Edinger's observation that a similar apathy and aloofness by Europeans in their dealings with Asiatics are setting in again.

London.

ALTHOUGH it is in English, no Britisher was meant to see "Singapore Assignment." It is a disturbing book. Tatsuki Fujii, the author, is a Californian-born Japanese who was planted in Singapore as a fifth columnist in April, 1939. He wrote it in 1943, when it seemed safe to proclaim how he went to work.

The grim thing is that he could do precisely the same in the situation as it is shaping now in several Asiatic countries.

When our naval port party went into Singapore to take over, a friend of mine, an R. N. V. R. Commander who got into the town 20 minutes before I did, found a copy of the book (published by the *Nippon Times*, Tokyo) among the effects of a Japanese officer in a hastily abandoned billet. He lent it to me and wanted my opinion. My opinion is that it cannot be publicized too widely.

Fujii opened his Singapore *Herald* with Japanese money and good Axis connections seven months after the makeshift at Munich. He had every advantage over more loyal newspapers because, for the next two years, the Axis powers always made the first move and the *Herald* was naturally always first to hear of it.

"The Singapore *Herald* first appeared on the streets with a newsbeat—Mussolini had marched into Albania." A good start and in the next paragraph the writer hints how he got it. "Apart from Stefani and Transocean Services, articles of interest were sent by the German and Italian Consulates."

Close contact here. Watch it work again.

"When Hitler launched his offensive on the Lowlands, our newsboys were instructed to go to the section of the town where the Dutch business firms were concentrated. It was the first news they had. The Hollanders bought all the newspapers we could print. The staffs of other newspapers had gone home."

Browned-off Garrison

Unfortunately, it was not only from Axis sources that this propaganda sheet derived its odd advantages. The editor made a point of appealing to and undermining the morale of the British garrison, already, as he justly reminds us, sufficiently browned off by the high and mighty airs of too many of the British commercial community.

"One of the business staff was an alert Malay-born Chinese, who obtained a permit for news-vendors to go into the Army barracks to sell the Singapore Herald. In addition, a permit was obtained, although wartime regulations were in force, for Herald newsboys to go into the Harbor Board area, prohibited to the general public. Thus to incoming troops the Singapore Herald was the first newspaper that greeted them on their arrival."

How did he do that? He does not say. But Asiatic clerks are not always incorruptible and no Axis editor was ever short of funds.

The ranks and ratings can scarcely be blamed for their ignorance of the character of the first paper thrust into their hands, at three cents a copy, the moment they reached Singapore.

"The biggest Singapore Herald news beat was when it scooped the British Ministry of Information on an interview with Sir Robert Brooke Popham. Immediately after his arrival our chief reporter was sent to the Services Publicity Bureau with a request for an interview. The reporter was told he would have to wait his turn. His application would be filed in order.

"The next day Brooke Popham settled down to office routine, and on the calendar was the request by the Singapore Herald for an interview. He granted the interview, not knowing of course, that the Herald was a Japanese-owned newspaper.

One Interview

"The chief reporter had been well coached on the questions he was to ask, and so, in the 10-minute interview, Brooke Popham told the Singapore Herald that, although he was a soldier by profession, he was not looking for trouble. That was enough.

"'Brooke Popham Wants Peace in the Far East' was the heading in the Singapore Herald. The foreign correspondents and news agencies flashed this news through the world. The next day the elaborately prepared Brooke Popham statement was made by the Ministry of Information, which declared that the defences of Singapore were ready for any attack. But the damage had already been done."

It is a relief to find that Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton was very much on the alert. This "tactless seaman" was "entirely different."

Together with other reporters, the *Herald* reporter was allowed to attend naval press conferences. Whenever a question was asked by the *Herald* representative Layton would invariably reply with a blunt, "I do not need to answer your question; you come from that Japanese-owned Singapore *Herald*, don't you?"

Fujii goes on to say:

"But, strangely enough, while the Singapore *Herald* reporter was not allowed a voice in the press conferences he was never refused permission to attend them. As for questions which the Singapore *Herald* desired to ask, one of the American newspaper correspondents would always oblige us."

Bar Society

Fujii says he was in constant touch at the Raffles bar with correspondents, and often gave them tips which formed the basis of their dispatches.

"And it was not infrequent that I made suggestions which were incorporated into their interpretations of the Singapore scene. In this way I worked on the psychology of the average working journalist who wanted information but did not know how to go about in a strange city."

It is not surprising that "the Singapore *Herald* used to the utmost the services of Englishmen who were at one time or another on the staff. Their principal value to the newspaper was in getting contacts with the exclusive clubs to which Asiatics were not admitted."

A few more words about Mr. Fujii. He was deported to India, to his great indignation, after the first Japanese air raids on Singapore in December, 1941. Eight months later he was freed on an exchange basis, returned to Singapore as Japan's editor-in-chief and, for a spell, achieved a life-long ambition.

"My editorial staff reminded me of a remark that I had made in pre-war Singapore — that one day I would sit at the Straits *Times* editor's desk. They led me in and I sat in the desk of the previous British editor." Then with the final, "I hope this is the first of many books," Mr. Fujii makes his exit from history.

I must almost have met him walking out. He should have been among the last Japs to go out of the Straits *Times* office and I was among the first Englishmen who went in. So I feel it incumbent on me to add a brief postscript to "Singapore Assignment."

So far as I saw, the set-up that left this astonishing creature free to work for the downfall of the system that harbored him still obtains in our Eastern Empire.

The comradeship of British and Asiatic that sprang so amazingly from the war is, like so many other war-time comradeships, fading away. There is no British Imperialist oppression East of Suez. But there is coming back the same lazy, good-natured aloofness. I left the resident European shutting themselves up in their silly little dream world, where not only the Asiatic, but also the British Serviceman and the British correspondent, have no place.

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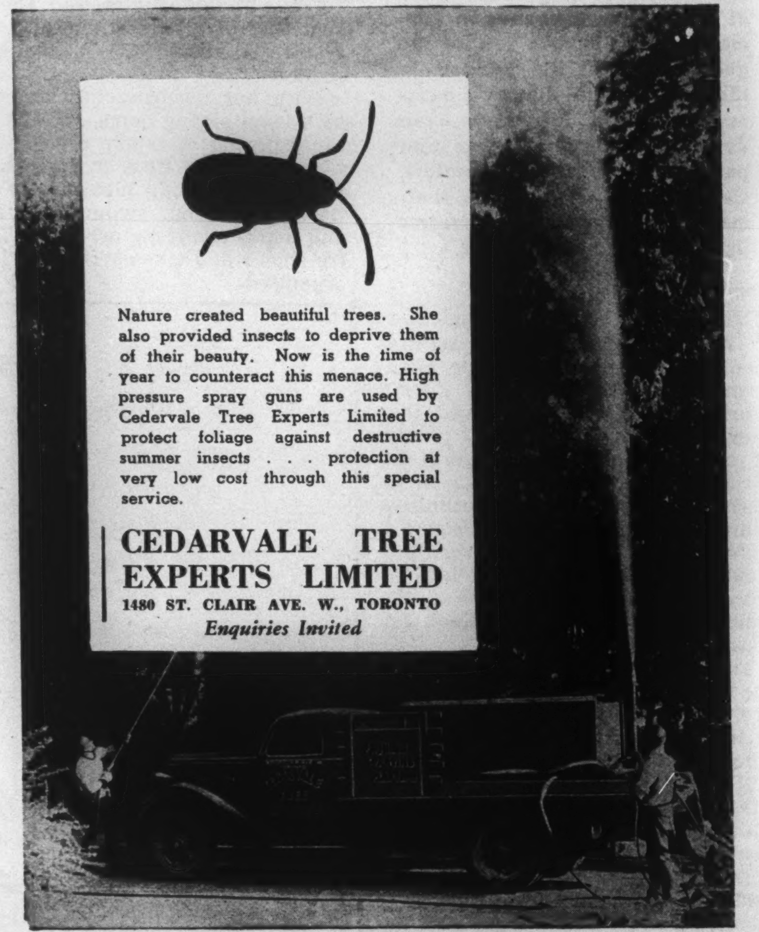

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Publicity Must Arrest Youth Trek to U.S.

By JAMES M. REDDITT

Industrial confusion and high cost of living in the U.S. evidently are not deterring young Canadians from migrating there in great numbers. U.S. consulate offices across the Dominion are filled with young men and women anxious to move south to various opportunities and the "American way of life".

This writer views the migration seriously and suggests that it might be checked by a stimulus similar to that which brought it about. U.S. periodicals, filled with editorial and advertising matter designed to sell the U.S. to Americans, by overflow circulation have sold the U.S. to many Canadians. The Canadian advertiser, therefore, should sell Canada each time he talks about his product.

IN THE midst of all the hubbub of the postwar era, in the confusion and tension caused in this country by the uncovered Soviet spy ring, Canadians are daily giving scant attention to a uniform publicity campaign that is going to have more effect on Canadian youth than any other single element in their lives—unless we Canadians wake up, and quickly. That campaign is being carried on by the United States of America. Promoted in good faith by the American people, it has done for Americans what Canada has failed to do for Canadians. It has sold America to the Americans—but, unfortunately, to hundreds of thousands of young Canadians.

Pick up almost any American magazine on the newsstands today and you will find somewhere between the covers, whether in the editorial matter or in the advertising, many references to "the American Way of Life," "the greatest nation in the world," "the strongest nation in the world," etc.

Certainly, it's great stuff for the Americans. But because of Canada's peculiar position, that same sales line is being sold to the Canadian public in just as large doses.

One of the chief reasons for this condition is that we in Canada are offered so many American publications. In our homes everywhere throughout the country every type of American magazine is to be found; but they all have one thing in common—they are selling the U.S. to their readers. Some of the pictures, articles and advertisements are probably such exhibitions of out and out flag-waving as to be amusing to the average Canadian. Some of the child-like statements regarding the implied absolute right of the U.S. to all things good and plentiful may make most Canadians smile. The regular series of pictures that ran in U.S. magazines in which soldiers were shown kissing American soil quite probably didn't move the average Canadian. But those items all helped to sell America to Americans—and to Canadians.

In Canada a young man or young woman, particularly in the fields of sport or the arts, is said to have achieved success when he or she goes to the U.S. at the invitation of a large corporation or sports mogul. And so strong is the campaign of America generally that even the current confusion of her industrial world, with its strikes bringing higher wages, increasing the cost of living, and thereby creating more strikes, fails to deglamorize U.S. life in the eyes of young Canadians.

What has been our answer to this infiltration of "America-is-best" feeling on the part of our sons and daughters? The answer has been a rather dull bleat about our wonderful playgrounds for tourists. The benefits offered Canadian ex-servicemen comprise possibly the most effective government-sponsored stay-in-Canada campaign that has been offered.

Tell to Sell

What is most needed is a public relations campaign, begun by the Dominion government and with full backing of the provincial governments. Every Canadian manufacturer and businessman should be approached on the idea that his advertising should be an advertisement for Canada, too. If an American manufacturer can boast that his washing machine, or his special brand of overcoat or of anything else is making it easier for Americans to find greater enjoyment in "the American way of life," isn't it just as feasible for the Canadian manufacturer to make a parallel boast — that his product is making its contribution to a fuller appreciation of the Canadian way of life?

During the war a splendid example of the value of public relations was the work of publicity departments in the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. Because they gave to Canadians, Americans and the people of the world the facts and the entrancing story of the Canadian war effort, our servicemen seldom suffered from disparaging comparisons with other Allied nations. Indeed, Canada's naval achievements became a standard of success that was the toast of every Allied nation. And yet, Canada's navy of little ships would be almost unnoticed beside the U.S. fleet.

Whether an industry finds its advertising material restricted to the announcement of certain facts or not, it is good business for the manufacturer to include in his copy something that will tell his readers that he is proud to be a Canadian manufacturer, that his product is better because Canadians demand better goods. The selling of Canada will eventually result in more sales of his product.

Canada must make up her mind now, when she has achieved a favorable position in world affairs, to cease being a training ground for young men and women who will eventually go to the U.S. to attain fame and fortune. She should be preparing an effective campaign that will day-in and day-out convince Canadians that to live in Canada is a privilege—and it is!

Flag-Waving

To do this, a lot of flag-waving may be necessary, unpalatable as it may seem. At the moment, it would appear that the provinces themselves must be sold on the value of Canada as a country. And Canada, in turn, must be shown the value of having the provinces anxious to boast of the Dominion as a whole. Canada must see to it that all of her provinces are given equal opportunity with respect to Dominion legislation and Dominion controlled facilities.

Only by a concerted effort on the part of every province, county, city, town and village can the unity, the "all-for-Canada" spirit necessary for a great national pride, be developed. The number of persons from western Ontario living in Detroit and the surrounding area is at least equivalent to, if not greater than, the population of many of the communities from which they originally migrated to Michigan. In Nova Scotia it is frequently stated that there are more Nova Scotians in Massachusetts than in the home province.

If this country is prepared to enlist the services of those hundreds of experts who are best qualified to tell the story of Canada's present and Canada's future, if the Dominion is prepared to use to the best advantage the splendid advertising media within her borders, the lumbermen, the miners, the farmers, the young businessmen and the fishermen will stay — convinced that the Canadian way of life is the best way.

If not, Wall Street, Broadway, Hollywood or Michigan Boulevards, the oil fields of Texas and the vast automotive industry of Detroit will continue to call yearly to thousands of brilliant young Canadians. And hearing no stronger challenge from their own country, they will continue to give their answer by taking up "the American way of life."

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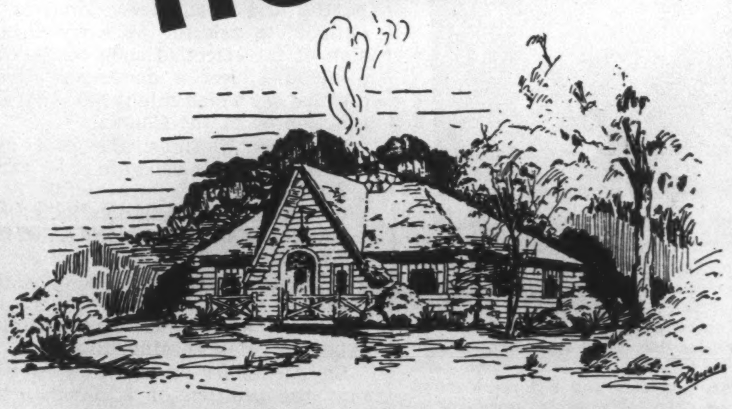

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THE WORLD TODAY

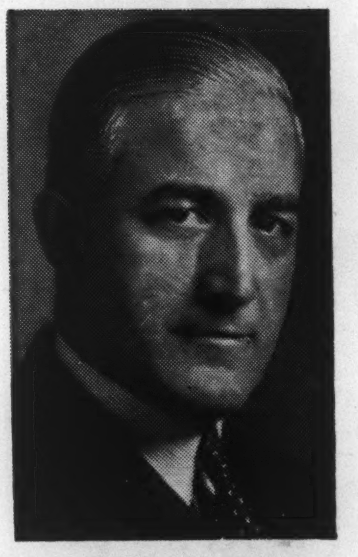
An Argument with Mr. Lippmann on the Settlement of Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN were there more problems demanding immediate attention, all affecting the future peace of the world?

Holding the centre of the stage, of course, is the Foreign Ministers' Conference dragging to its end in Paris. And that "of course" is rather ominous. For the United Nations Security Council, which was intended to be the supreme organ of law and security in the world (though it is true it was never intended to make the peace treaties) has been meeting all the while, almost ignored.

It is perhaps just as well that the world did not observe too closely its handling of what was intended to be the final phase of the Iranian case—though if it had handled it well and firmly, the world would have watched closely enough.



LEO W. VEZINA, joint general manager and director of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company Limited, who was recently elected president of the Advertising and Sales Executives Club of Montreal, succeeding Murray R. Chipman. Mr. Vezina has been a member of the club for seven years. He has been honorary president and vice-president in previous years. He is also president of Charles Gurd & Co. Ltd., and international director of the National Federation of Sales Executives.

It would, I think, be difficult not to see a steady decline in the Council's prestige and authority in these three stages of its handling of the Iranian complaint. First, it asked the Soviets for a report on their negotiations with Teheran and their intentions of evacuating Iran, and got an answer. This was received with great satisfaction, not as proof of a "victory" over Russia, but as an indication that the prestige of the Council was greater than that of its strongest individual members, because two of these, Britain and the United States, had received no answer to similar enquiries.

3 Tests for Council

In the second test, the Security Council asked Russia for a report on whether its evacuation was complete by the promised date, and got no answer. In the third test, the Council did not even care to ask the Soviet Union for a report, but requested one only from Iran. From the excessive demands of the Soviet-installed Azerbaijan regime, and the threats of the Tabriz Radio as negotiations broke down last week-end, it does not seem as if anything is settled there.

The continued Soviet boycott of the Council sessions on Iran stirred the Australian delegation, which had appeared all along as the most impartial and most international in its outlook, to ask for an early discussion of the effect of such conduct by a member, lest a dangerous precedent be set which might paralyze the functioning of the Council.

Mr. Van Kleffens, the cool and able Netherlands delegate, who rarely fails to make a worthwhile contribution to the discussion, said that it could not be the intention of the Charter to give to any member of the Council, even those holding the veto, the power to prevent a resolution from being taken by the simple expedient of absenting himself.

Sir Alexander Cadogan's view was that the position of a member absenting himself was essentially the same as if he were present but abstained from voting—as Mr. Gromyko did on the question of setting up a committee of enquiry on Spain.

Settling The Ruhr

It isn't quite so easy to see what Sir Alexander meant by reiterating that the Australian delegate was "perhaps exaggerating their difficulty"; that, while such absence of a member "may in some cases reduce the authority of the Council, I cannot see that it has any actual effect upon the ability of the Council to take a decision. . ."; and that, "the problem is not quite as grave as might be thought at first sight."

The British delegate is always a diffident speaker; but is it not just possible that he is trying here to ease the shock of some future development which might leave the remainder of the Council to carry on without Russia as a member? This spectre of an outright division into two worlds oppresses the meetings of the Security Council just as it does those of the foreign ministers.

The discussions which have been proceeding between the French and British on the disposition of the Ruhr, independently of the conference of foreign ministers, appear to be a hedge on this possible breakdown into two worlds, with a divided Europe.

It will scarcely be disputed that the British did their best to smash Ruhr industry by bombing during the war (while the Soviets developed no long-range heavy bombing program at all, and didn't always show enthusiasm for ours), so that if the British now feel that Ruhr industry needs to be revived and not further dismantled for reparations, they must have an intelligent reason.

And if they can sell this idea to the French, and bring them to compromise on their earlier demands for complete separation of both Ruhr and Rhineland from the Reich, then the French, too, must be influenced by developments.

The explanation seems to be something like this: The British wanted a joint occupation, not one divided into watertight zones, and wanted to see Germany treated as a single economic unit, though with a loosened federal organization of her states. Though it was they, and not the Americans, who suffered under the blitz and the buzz bombs, they neither liked nor believed in the Morgenthau Plan.

Their idea was that Germany's war-making power should be checked carefully, but the country allowed to make a tolerable living. As one Labor cabinet minister put it, they couldn't allow Germany to become a "slum area" in the heart of Europe. For one thing, it had too much to contribute to the recovery of the rest of the continent, whose heavy industrial centre was located for better or for worse in the Ruhr, because the continent's greatest coal field was there.

Even in a unified Germany, the recovery of peaceful production in the Ruhr would be vital, since the country as a whole had a food shortage which could only be covered by export of finished goods, just as it had a large skilled urban population which could only be occupied in industry.

Division of Reich

If the Soviets intend to perpetuate the division of the Reich which has already been carried so far, and thus cut off the whole food-surplus area of the Reich while shoving into the industrial western zones additional millions of displaced Germans from the area arbitrarily cut off in the east and handed as "compensation" to Poland, then there is all the more reason why the British (and to an only slightly lesser extent the Americans, who have had millions of refugee Germans from Silesia, Sudetenland, Hungary and Transylvania thrust on them) must hasten to revive both industry and export.

It is a curious paradox, this impulsion to help one of the most vicious and destructive enemies in history to his feet again as quickly as possible. It is not all due to Christian spirit, though the British are probably the quickest of all people to forgive and forget—not always wisely. One can find some amazing letters to the editor in British publications such as *The Spectator*, which in a recent number printed one proclaiming it "the elementary Christian duty" of Britons to share their food with the ex-enemy.

Another letter stated that "posterity would find it hard to reconcile" the current British caloric level of 2850 a day with the level of 1000 a day in the British zone of Germany. This correspondent called on his fellow-countrymen, only a year or so relieved of the threat of indiscriminate death from the V-2's, to cut their rations by 350 calories a day, so as to raise those in the British zone of Germany by 700 a day.

Franco-British Alliance

There is a humanitarian impulse here, certainly. But there is also a consideration of the widely-quoted statement of a British occupation commander that "you can't teach democracy on 1000 calories a day, when Communism is being taught on 1600 (the reputed ration in the more agricultural Russian zone)."

It is the competition which is developing over the Germans which makes so pressing the revival of industry in Western Germany, the Ruhr settlement with the French, and the Franco-British alliance which that is intended to facilitate.

Walter Lippmann has been writing of this ominous competition in the most curiously detached way since his return from Europe. He thinks it quite mistaken to assume that "our two allies" want to keep Germany disarmed. "They" (the United States being "on the sidelines") "are manoeuvering for position in anticipation of a war which *they* regard not necessarily as inevitable but as probable. . . A duel is in progress *between London and Moscow* for the control of the German population and its high military potential. . . *The Soviet Union and Britain* have divided Prussia between them."

Lippmann's Detachment

"*The Anglo-Soviet duel* is being fought out through the German political parties. The Russians, of course, are sponsoring and promoting the Communist Party. . . whose object is to swallow the Socialist Party. . . In the Soviet zone this has been accomplished. The British, on the other hand, are sponsoring the Social Democratic Party. . . *Our friends in Moscow and London* are acting as if *they* had learned nothing about Germany. . ."

"*They* are carrying on a contest for the control of a reunited Germany. Seen from Moscow *this Anglo-Soviet duel* is portrayed as a conflict between fascism and anti-fascism; seen from London, as a conflict between democracy and communism. Seen from within Germany it is an auction in which *the two rivals* bid for German support. . ."

Has Mr. Lippmann returned from Germany, or from the moon, where he watched with curious detachment a struggle between two strange adversaries, neither of whom engaged his sympathy?

One could understand Ilya Ehrenbourg finding it reprehensible for the British to back Social Democrats and oppose Communist control of the working masses in Germany. One could understand a Spanish Falangist viewing this "duel" as Lippmann has done.

But one cannot understand a democratic writer like Lippmann even suggesting that Britain should not back the Social Democrats, or quoting the view which the Moscow press spreads

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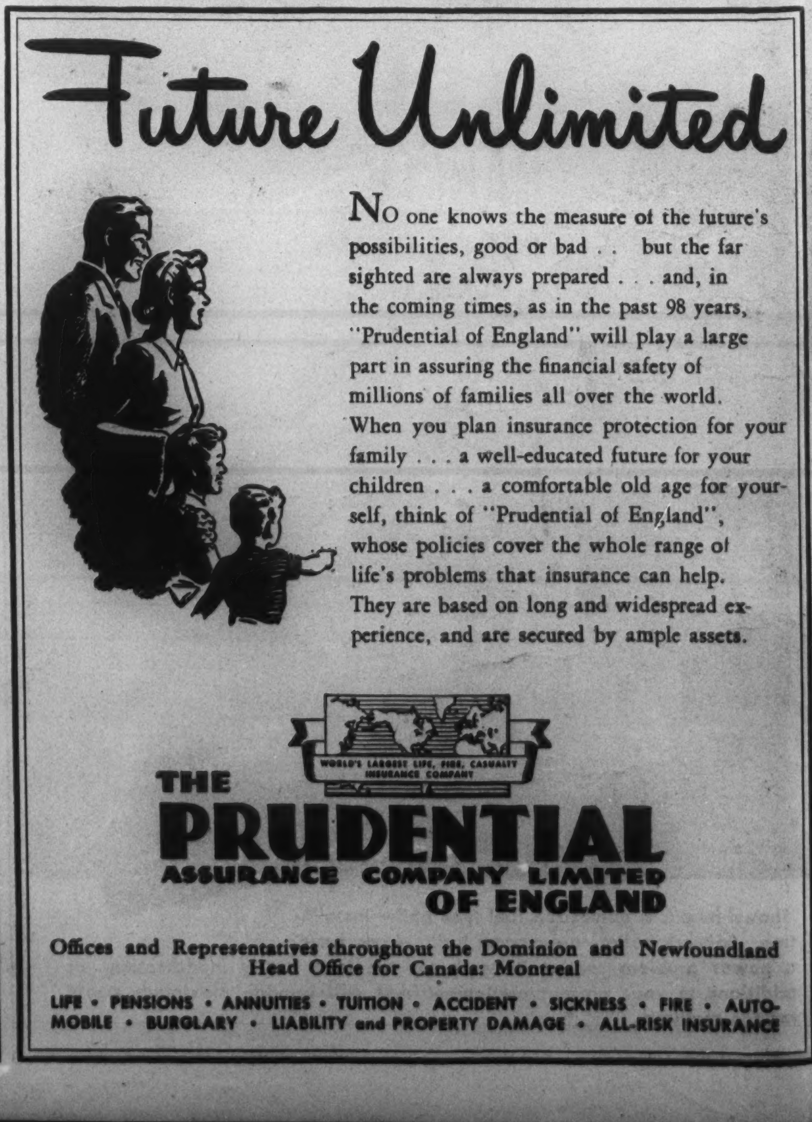
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that here is a conflict "between fascism and anti-fascism" without specifically pointing out that the British Labor Government is not following a fascist policy, and that the Soviet leaders do not really believe that Social Democrats, in Britain, Germany, France or elsewhere are fascists, but use this propaganda term of abuse to discredit them and aid the Communists who are everywhere competing with Socialists for the labor vote.

But Mr. Lippmann is trying to be "objective" and does not want to spoil this by pointing out that the whole idea of dividing Germany into zones is a Russian one, and that using the occupation forces to enforce the supremacy of the Communist Party in the Soviet zone (where Social Democratic leaders have been put into Buchenwald and Oranienburg concentration camps for opposing the "unification") is contrary to the Moscow Agreement of 1943, and very different from the encouragement which the British occupation authorities give to the numerically far superior Social Democrats.

After all, the British allowed a free vote on unification of the two parties in their zone of Berlin, and when the count was seven to one against it, the Soviets forbade a vote in their zone but carried through the "unification" anyway.

New High in Cynicism

Lippmann recounts none of this, but does explain how the Communists in Berlin are countering the nationalist sentiment against the slashing off of Eastern Germany by their Soviet friends with what must be the war's high in cynicism. They are whispering that once Germany goes Communist, Russia will partition Poland with her again.

Here is nothing to rouse the impartial commentator. As Lippmann sees the American position, "we do not have the initiative or the direct responsibility. We are on the sidelines in the main contest...The first and the last word remains Russian or British, and the American participation is advisory or consultative... We are on the outside looking in, even our information is filtered and our grasp of the general situation is indirect and uncertain."

There is more in that final admission than one might suspect: for a British official has regretted that Mr. Lippmann visited neither the British zone of Germany, nor Britain itself, welcome as he would have been.

But the culmination is yet to come. Lippmann presumes to believe that this "enormous idea", that the settlement of Germany is paramount in the peace-making, "has somehow eluded the State Department." The Department, with Mr. Truman, and Mr. Byrnes are "diverted and distracted, embroiled and excited, over relatively small questions."

If they "could be induced to invest in this vital German question even a fraction of the brain power, nervous energy and moral passion which they have expended on Bulgarian elections, Iran and other secondary issues, they would begin to get some sort of grip upon the realities of war and peace."

To Mr. Lippmann alone the solution is quite clear. The United States must align herself with the French who, in spite of misdirected American anger at their stand in the Berlin Control Commission, "have been defending our own principle" of a loose confederation of Germany.

Why Mr. Lippmann, not having been to Britain or the British zone, is so sure that the British would not favor a loosely confederated Germany (when they are in process of agreeing with the French at this moment on just such a scheme for the two zones, having already divided their own into four administrative sections) is no clearer than why he should believe that the Americans and the French, or anyone else, could force the Soviets to agree to something they have shown no intention of accepting.

One might suggest to Mr. Lippmann that he take his own advice to the State Department, only in reverse. That is, he should look about at what is going on in the rest of Europe, and not only in Germany. Then he would see that the Soviets, who got this "enormous idea" which has eluded Truman and Byrnes, some time ago, are proceeding in their zone of Germany exactly as they are in Poland, in Hungary and throughout the Balkans, to set up a Communist-dominated regime, purge all democratic and pro-Western elements, and gradually introduce their own forms of society.

Few would claim, I think, that we have shown great wisdom in tackling the European settlement. But the State Department idea in intervening in the Bulgarian elections, observing the Greek elections, seeking a solution in Italy and in Austria, and free commerce on the Danube, as I see it, was partly intended to establish precedents which would aid in gaining a settlement of what they must have recognized as the toughest problem of them all, Germany. They could be excused for feeling that Mr. Lippmann has brought them little enlightenment or support from his trip to Europe.

• •

SAME ANSWER

SEVERAL years ago, returning from Russia, a lady said to me, "Don't tell me, don't tell me. Just say 'Yes' or 'No.'" What she meant was: in one word, is Russia a success or not? (I said "Yes.") Upon returning now from Germany, this lady has not yet asked me whether the Occupation in America's Germany is so far a success. But if she does, my answer, all considered, is ready: "Yes."

—Julian Bach in "America's Germany."

Lieutenant-General William S. Knudsen Elected to the Board of Directors Pilot Insurance Company

General Knudsen was for five years one of the foremost figures in the organization and development of America's war production program and previous to that time had served as President of the General Motors Corporation.

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Kingston's Centennial Echoes Early Trials

By MARGARET ANGUS

A hundred years ago this month Kingston was made a city. In that year its people were struggling to recover from the blow sustained by the removal of the seat of government two years previously. From 1841 to 1844 Kingston had been gay and trade had thrived, but, after the transfer of the capital, business deteriorated.

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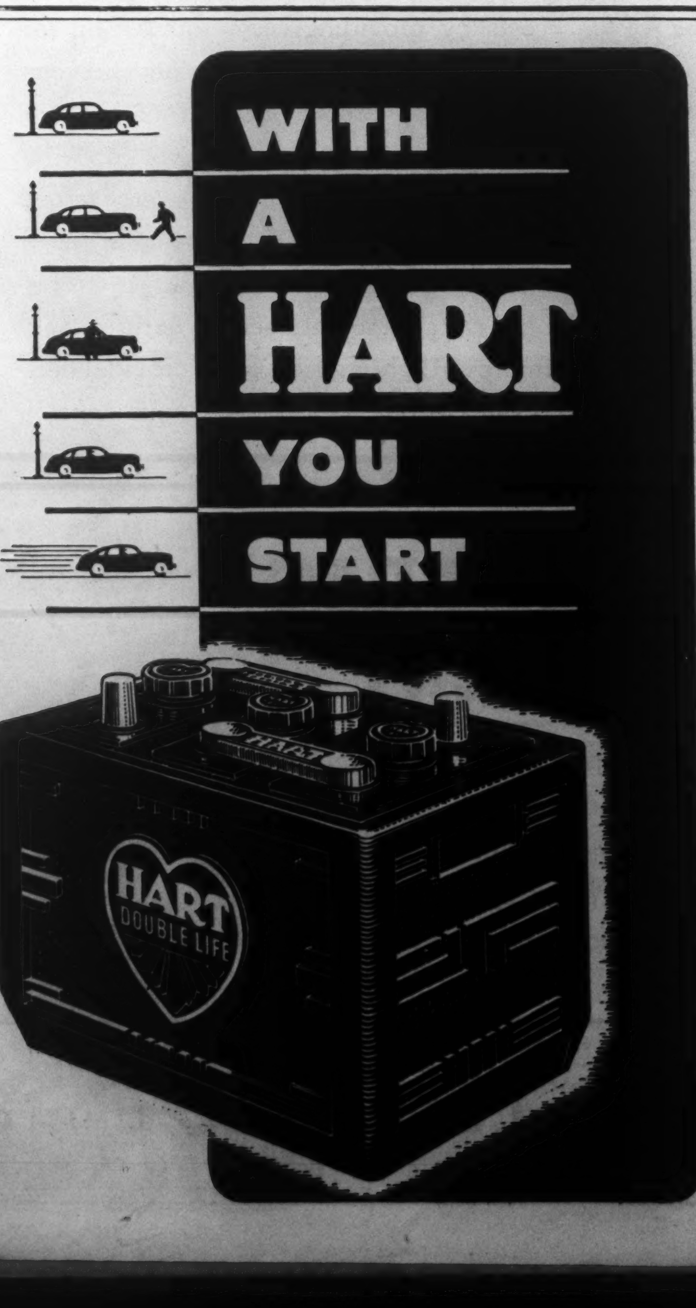

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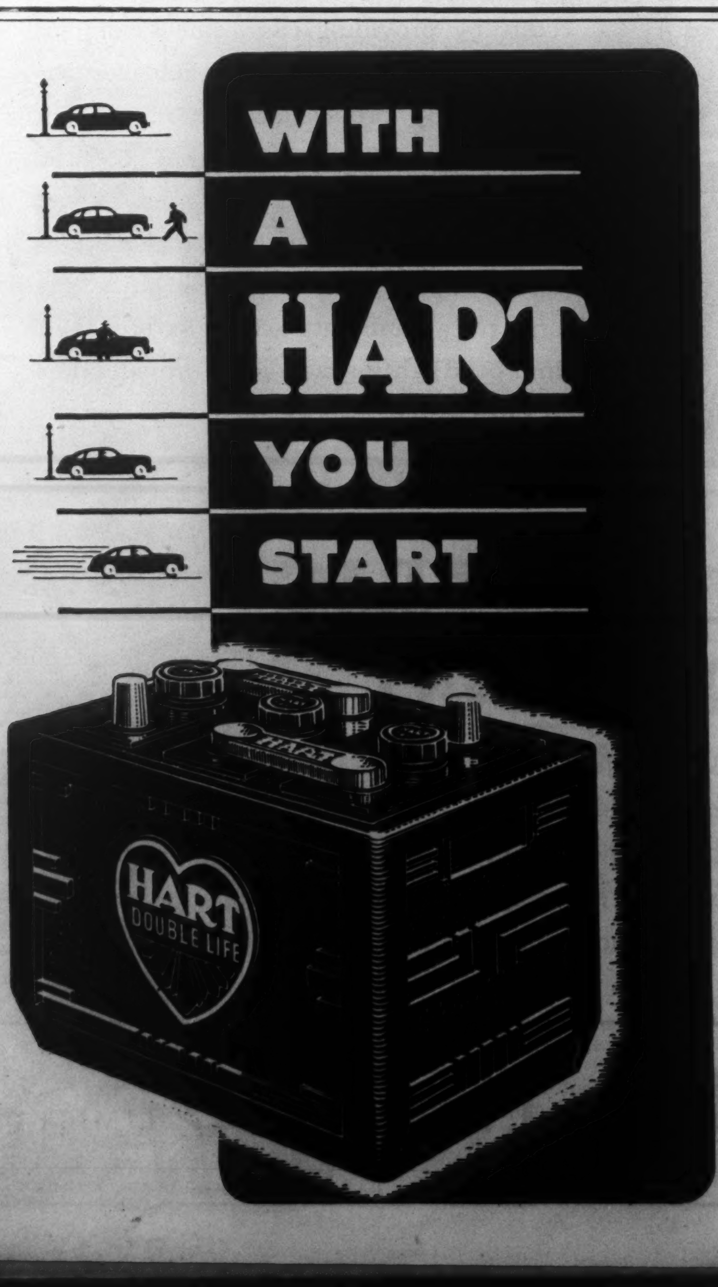

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

B.C. Private Capital Sets About Some Community Building

By B. K. SANDWELL

ONE of the most interesting graphs dealing with the effects of the war upon the internal economy of Canada is that which shows the migration of population towards areas in which military and munitions activity was high. The agricultural areas tended to lose population, in spite of the fact that production was kept up and even expanded; the increase was accounted for by increased use of machinery and by heavy overwork on the part of the agricultural population, including the retaining in active work of almost all the elderly farmers and farm workers who would ordinarily have retired, but who stayed at work partly from patriotic motives and partly to keep the farm going for their sons or other younger relatives who were away fighting.

One of the most important of these movements, very clearly visible on the graphs, was that which took place from the agricultural areas of western Canada to the industrial centres on the Pacific coast, chiefly Vancouver and its satellite towns.

In spite of the temporary character of the production which attracted much of this population to these towns during the war, there is a strong disinclination on the part of those who have moved into them to return to the places from which they came, and a strong determination on the part of the people of British Columbia to keep them so far as possible where they are. The disinclination appears to be a result of the climatic and scenic charm of the Pacific coast; the determination to retain population is the result of a confident belief that the Vancouver district and other industrial and shipping centres are on the eve of a period of tremendous development.

This situation has coincided with a radical change in the personnel and policies of certain great corporations which occupy a basic position in the industrial life of British Columbia, chiefly those concerned with the electric power and urban transportation businesses. The history of these businesses in British Columbia has been unique in Canada. Owing to the comparative youth of the community they escaped the great push for public ownership of such utilities which occured about two generations ago and which led to the taking over of electric power and local transportation in a great many parts of eastern Canada. When that movement died down the British Columbia companies seem to have passed into a state of considerable inertia and self-satisfaction which lasted for a long time, and which was not without its parallel in the province of Quebec, where the public ownership push had for different reasons also failed to get very far. In Quebec the inertia lasted too long, and the Montreal Power Company is now in the hands of the province. In British Columbia the rise of the C. C. F. to a position of such threatening political strength that it compelled the coalition of the two older parties for provincial purposes had also the effect of producing a great change in the attitude of public service corporations, among them the B. C. Electric Railway Company and the B.C. Power Corporation. These companies are now giving every indication of a determined effort to show that public utilities can be as effectively employed for the general development of industry in their territory when they are operated by wise and public-spirited private owners as when they are managed by the state.

The new policy is closely tied in with the new kind of men who have risen to the top in these great old corporations. The outstanding example is A. E. Grauer, Executive Vice-President of B. C. Electric and last month named as president of B. C. Power Corporation, the holding company. Mr. Grauer is neither a corporation lawyer nor an engineer. He is a Ph. D. in economics and political science of the University of California, and a B. A. in jurisprudence of Oxford, where he was a B. C. Rhodes Scholar. A native British Columbian, he was born on a Sea Island farm forty years ago last January 21, and took his B. A. at the University of British Columbia at the age of nineteen with first class honors in economics and history. After this extraordinary brilliant university career he practiced law for a year in Vancouver and then joined the staff of the University of Toronto, where he rose to be professor of social science and director of the department. In 1936 the Bank of Canada retained him for a study of the Canadian taxation system, from which he went on to act as expert to the Rowell-Sirois Commission, and in 1939 he became general secretary of the B. C. Electric.

Obviously this is quite a new type of top-flight executive for a great Canadian utility corporation. But this is only part of the picture. Mr. Grauer's assistant, Lawrence Bennett Jack, is also an honor economics man from U.B.C., an economics M.A. of the University of California, an economics Ph.D. of McGill, and a Rhodes Scholar with a jurisprudence degree from Oxford. He also has research experience with the Bank of Canada and the Sirois Commission, and he has done a large amount of writing in publications devoted to economics and finance. Mr. Jack was born in Formosa, then a possession of Japan, in 1909, and I suspect him of belonging to a missionary family, which is well known to be the best possible background for persons who wish to attain eminence and get into Who's Who.

Personnel Relations

Obviously both these gentlemen have spent a good deal of their adult lives functioning with what the anti-government-control writers are fond of calling "the ivory tower boys," and it is decidedly interesting to find that they are actually among the most practical business men whom the country has produced in recent year. One of their earliest discoveries was that personnel relations are among the important jobs of a utility company management. Whereupon they went out and secured for that job the services of O. A. Petersen, an English-born Canadian who studied at Syracuse and McGill and was twelve years personnel manager of Dominion Rubber and six years of the Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Ltd. Mr. Petersen is carrying out a modernization of the personnel system of the company that has already added much to its popularity. Special expert management in another department is assured by the appointment this month as a vice-president of B. C. Power of Thomas N. Moran, who comes from Stevenson and Kellogg Ltd., a firm which specializes in management engineering, and which recently did a survey of B.C. Electric. Mr. Moran has also been working for the government as wartime assistant to the Deputy Minister for Air.

This group of companies was originally founded by British capitalists, who retained control of it until a few years ago, with the result that it eventually came to suffer rather severely from absentee ownership. It is now completely in the hands of Canadians and its policies are being determined by young British Columbians of the most forward-looking type.

B. C. Power has for several years been running a highly energetic publicity campaign for the development of new industry in its territory. The annual report of B.C. Electric, just issued, is bound in a cover which simulates B.C. plywood, and tells the story of the company's operations in a way which is obviously intended to lead to understanding rather than mystification. Not only that, but the company has had what I fancy older managements would regard as the odd idea of sending a copy of it to every employee.

More Expansion

Private ownership is not the only thing that is working for industrial and public service expansion in B.C. The B.C. Power Commission, a government body, has just announced an $800,000 development project for portions of the province not served by B.C. Power, and Premier Hart intimates that part of this may be the first step in "a more ambitious scheme for the rural electrification of the Okanagan." British Columbia is not disposed to be much influenced by the very high unemployment figures recorded last month for that province by the Ottawa labor department. There were 33,000 persons reported as unplaced with only 8,000 jobs open. This is ascribed almost entirely to a bottleneck in the supply of skilled men in the two basic fields of construction and logging, both of which are operating well below requirements and thereby holding up other operations which are contingent on expansion in these branches. Power and equipment for a large expansion in the primary industries is already available, and the market is abundant, so that the only difficulty is that of securing labor of the right kind. The lines mentioned are obviously those in which there is little possibility of diluting skilled labor by the use of either unskilled labor or machinery, so that further progress must await the return of more skilled men from the armed forces and the munitions industries or the training of new candidates. The difficult period should be passed within the next twelve months, and once it is over the British Columbians look forward to several years of very rapid expansion, based upon the prospects of the Pacific trade and upon the gradual development of the vast natural resources which have been revealed by the wartime opening up of the northern parts of the province.

But the most interesting thing in the whole situation is the realization by the utility company that its job is not merely to sell its services to such buyers as present themselves but to use the great natural resources and franchises which have been committed to its charge as a means of building up a greater and more prosperous community. This is a modern doctrine, but it is a pretty sound one, and I suspect that it is only on those terms that utility companies will be allowed in future to continue in business. When they really want to, there is no reason why they should not do the job as well as or better than a government-controlled set-up.

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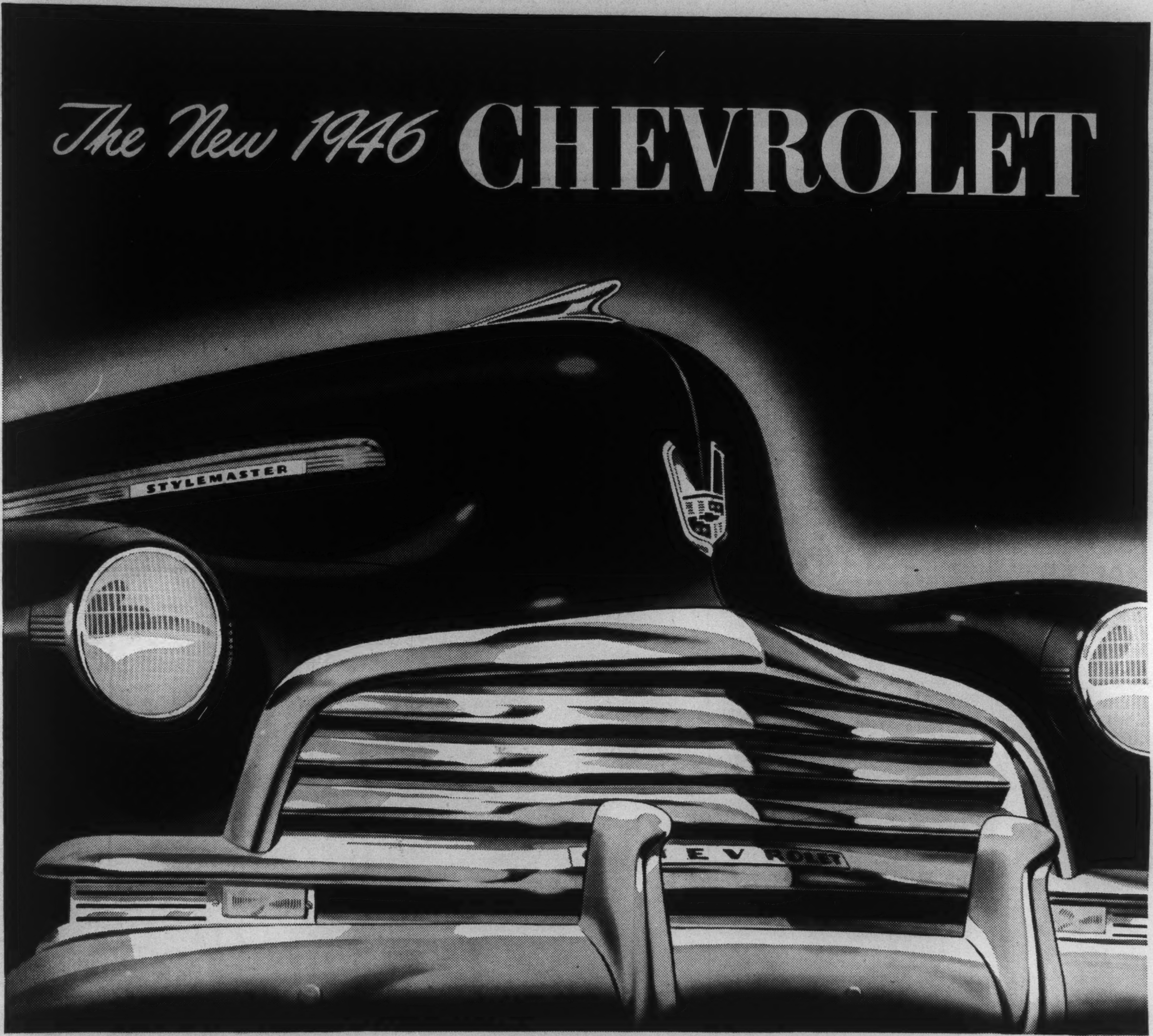

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C-146X

Cheerfulness Pervades Norway's Austerity

By ALEXANDER WERTH

The cheerfulness with which Norwegians are taking their postwar austerity is outlined by Mr. Werth, who has just returned from overseas. Clothes are shabby, and food very strictly rationed but, amazingly, there is practically no black market from across the Swedish border, where everything is plentiful. In Norway's restaurants you eat unrationed fish; in fact, the Norwegians eat fish all the year round, meat being almost non-existent. The margarine ration is nearly a pound per week, good stuff made from either herring or whale oil. The 60,000 quislings are systematically boycotted, even after they have served a prison term or been fined.

Altogether the Norwegians at the present time are a very optimistic nation and claim they will be back to normal by 1951.

IT seems ridiculous, and yet it is true: the moment you cross from Sweden into Norway you are in a different world.

In Sweden you travelled in luxury in a third-class carriage which is about as good as any first-class carriage in Britain. Once over the border you are still in the same carriage, but the electric engine is replaced by an old chuffing steam engine, and at the very first station crowds of noisy Norwegians, many in British battle-dress, swarm into the carriages and pack the corridors until you feel that you are actually in Britain.

Outside, everything looks much the same as in Sweden: fir-tree forests, and villages with tidy little wooden cottages which, when lit up at dusk, look like the toy villages you might see in store windows during Christmas shopping.

But it's a very different country. It is absurd, but thanks to Hitler, before entering Norway you have to go through an elaborate customs and currency examination.

Then your first impressions of the differences between a Norwegian and a Swedish railway station take clearer shape. You have already noticed in the train that the people aren't smartly dressed as in Sweden, but are rather shabby, with clothes mostly of 1939 or 1940 vintage. The next thing that hits you is that the station buffet is positively measly. Where in Sweden you could get an excellent pre-war meal for a couple of Swedish crowns, here for two Norwegian crowns you get only a couple of dreary margarine and shrimp sandwiches. Once more you are reminded of England—though it's much more expensive here.

Oslo at last. There are no porters, or very few, and no taxis except by special arrangement. You "scrounge" a lift or squeeze into a crowded street car which is more reminiscent of Moscow than anything I know. Snow and ice clutter up the streets.

Fish, Staple Diet

At your hotel the paint is peeling off the walls, and for supper there are more shrimp and margarine sandwiches and ersatz tea. However, on closer acquaintance you find Oslo isn't really so badly off, but one of its peculiarities is that apart from a little bread, margarine and sometimes sugar, you get no rationed foods in any restaurant. This means that whether you like it or not you eat unrationed fish, or if you've money to burn, lobster—but no meat. For meat is very severely rationed to six ounces per month, and in fact almost non-existent.

So the Norwegian people actually live on fish, potatoes and margarine and some—not very much (½ lb. per day)—bread. Anything else is very unusual, but fish is so plentiful they can thrive on it. And they do.

The margarine ration is nearly one pound per week, and it's good stuff, so that you would hardly know the difference between it and butter. It is mostly made of herring oil by a new process invented during the war, though recently a whale ship arrived with enough whale oil to supply Norway's needs for fats for six months.

I should hate to live on fish all the year round, but the Norwegians don't seem to mind, and, above all, they are taking their austerity very seriously. They are full of optimism mingled, where food is concerned, with a certain feeling of defiance towards the Swedes. This explains why there is practically no black market, and, although the temptation to smuggle food from Sweden must be enormous, few yield to it. The Norwegians claim they will be back to normal in 1951. Meantime they are doing without luxuries, and are not blaming the government for spending available foreign exchange on new ships and trawlers—mostly from Sweden. They would prefer to buy ships from Britain for sterling, but Britain can't sell many now.

Clothes and shoes are very scarce and severely rationed. There won't be one new pair of shoes for every Norwegian in 1946. Shops are almost literally empty except for wooden toys, boxes and other more or less useless objects.

Happy in Freedom

A few weaker spirits try to settle in Sweden after buying Swedish crowns at a black market ratio of four to one, and others (twenty thousand, it is said) are contemplating emigrating to Australia. But the majority are still so pleased over liberation that they are determined to make their country a success. They confess they celebrated the liberation far too long, that they couldn't shake off their holiday mood and that lumberjacks didn't cut as much wood this last year as they might have done. For this, however, there are special reasons: food, clothing and tobacco allowances for lumberjacks were very inadequate. This is now being remedied. The position of the timber trade, which has been affected by all this, is not entirely unlike the coal position in Britain. There has been a tendency to drift out of it.

There are other difficulties. The tourist trade is unlikely to revive in the near future. Aluminium and other exports are dead. The fishing fleet and ships are down by half, and on replacement of these much depends. The government insists on cooperation by small owners for marketing and export trade organization, but subject to this provision private ownership is encouraged in agriculture, fisheries and timber cutting. Significant also is the Norwegian Socialist Government's decision after the wartime requisitioning of ships to hand these back promptly to the owners. Better results are expected from private shipowners than from nationalized ships. Moreover, there is no desire to provoke other powers into subsidizing their shipping and so squeeze the Norwegians out of existence.

"In such a race we couldn't compete with America," the Norwegians say.

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With the majority of Canadian service personnel now home from overseas, it is sometimes difficult for us to realize that other Empire troops are just coming back—like these Nigerian troops, seen here disembarking from the ship which brought them home after three years in India and Burma.

cerns which are state-owned or owned by municipalities in Norway are the railways and a considerable proportion of the electric power plants—as is the case, incidentally, in Sweden.

In Norway, as in Sweden, there is a great eagerness for British coal. Unlike the Swedes, the Norwegians are not much interested in British luxury goods. Coal, machinery, ships are what they want. Plus a little coffee and sugar. They are facing their austerity cheerfully—in a better spirit than, for instance, France. Because it really is austerity for all, King Haakon included. King Haakon's popularity is immense.

I have come to the conclusion that Norway, where the term "quisling" originated, is about the only country where the quisling problem has been satisfactorily solved.

This, again, is the result of that instinctive solidarity which is so characteristic of Norwegian democracy. No doubt the struggle in Norway was not as fierce and grim as, say, in Poland, and the damage caused by the Germans and quislings was relatively smaller than in Eastern Europe, or even France. What also simplified matters was that from the start it had been a clear-cut issue, as distinct from Denmark, where the government in a sense "collaborated" with the invader, or France, where Vichy dangerously confused the issues. In Norway everything was plain from the outset: you were for Haakon, or for Quisling.

Quisling had some sixty thousand followers, and everybody knows them. There was no concealment. There are, no doubt, differences between the ten big shots who were executed, the other bigwigs who have been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, and the small quisling fry: but the conception of the "bread and butter" quisling is not accepted by the Norwegian people.

To have been a member of the Quisling Party constitutes guilt, and the only question is that of degree. Every quisling, no matter how small, must suffer: that is the Norwegian approach. And as all the quislings are known, this eliminates all those painful suspicions and discussions about "what were you doing"—which are poisoning life in France, for example. Only, there aren't enough jails for all the sixty thousand quislings, so the small fry are either locked up for a few weeks or merely fined.

But that doesn't end the matter. Norwegian civic solidarity comes into play against the quislings. They're all known, so they are being boycotted socially and economically. One employer told me "I was going to give a small job to a quisling. I didn't know he was one, but some of my employees knew. They pointed this out to me and said that if I engaged him they would walk out on me."

An Economic Problem

In Norway, short of labor, this creates quite an economic problem, bringing into being an artificial class of unemployed. The matter is being seriously discussed in the press. There is no legislation about the boycotting of quislings who have served their term, but there is a spontaneous movement of Norwegian democracy, which acted in a similar spirit of solidarity in the matter of resistance to the Germans.

It is something typically Norwegian. Actually everyone knows that in a year or two years the small quisling fry will be accepted back into economic life, though a slight stigma may remain forever. But for the present the Norwegian nation feels that they have not yet been sufficiently punished, and the boycott continues.

It may be economically harmful, but from the standpoint of national morale it is considered, on balance, of the greatest value. The only divergence of opinion is on how long this boycott should last. Those with more tolerant views are called the "Silky Front," as distinct from the more intolerant majority known as the "Ice Front" who say "Be icy with them."

But it is only a question of degree.

Here are two stories that are going the rounds in Oslo.

One concerns a Frenchman who comes to Norway. "Our quisling was called Laval," he says. "Who was yours?"

The other is about the supposed denials made by Norway's arch-traitor at his trial: "I swear I am no quisling!"

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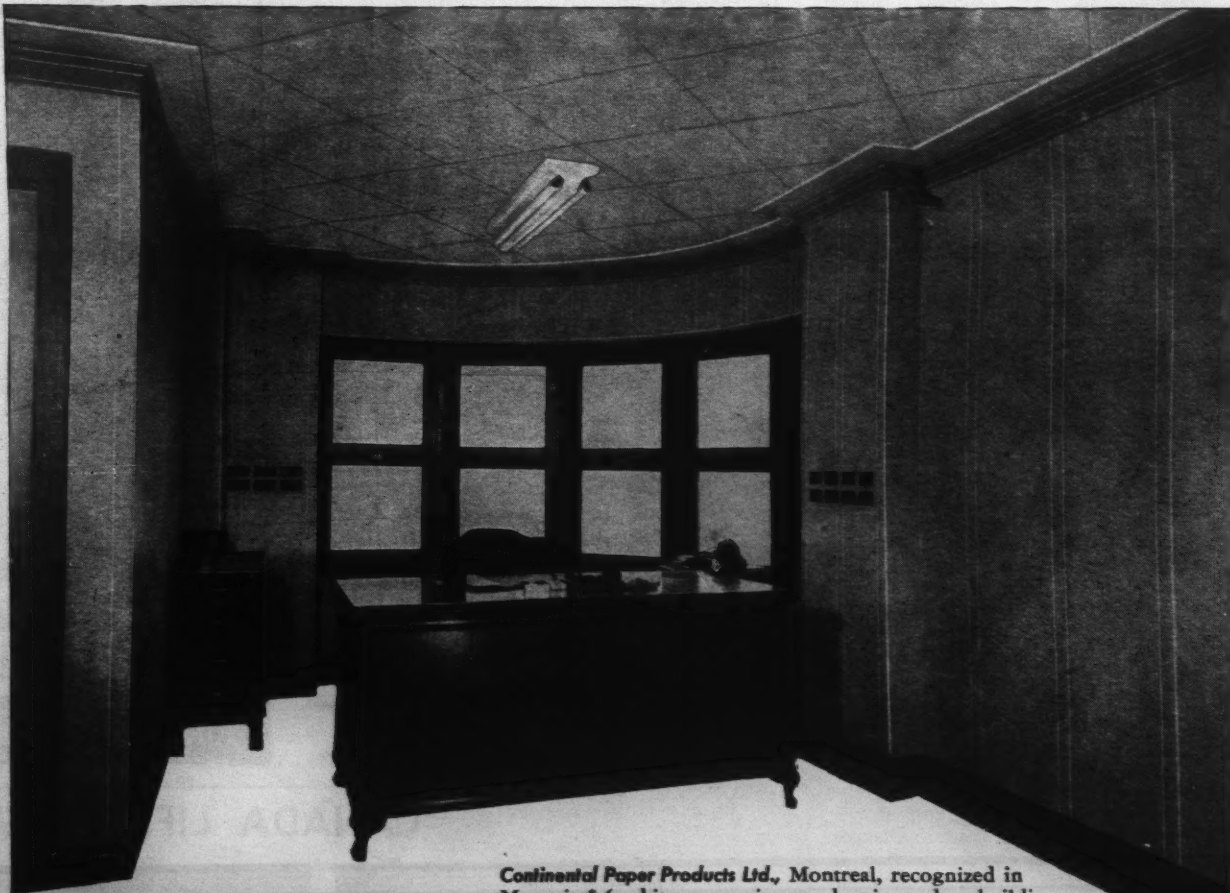

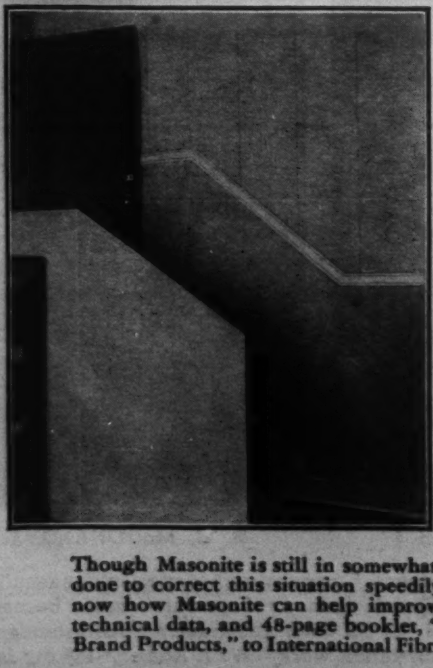

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THE MELTING POT

Club Mogul Jane Austen Believed to Have Had Big League Team

By J. N. HARRIS

THE opening of the baseball season as usual released a flood of baseball history and oldest inhabitants' tales in the public prints, with, of course, the usual staid and stately editorials on the significance of the game in the American, and Canadian, way of life. Once more one read of the gentlemen at the Knickerbocker Club, who formed the first team, and of Abner Doubleday, who is reputed to have invented the game in a cow-pasture at Cooperstown, N.Y. And again, the shameful descent of the game from the English children's picnic game of Rounders was mentioned.

As baseball enthusiasts are more touchy about the descent of baseball from rounders than the Victorians were about hints that they might have descended from a common ape-like ancestor, it is time to put a stop to the slander once and for all, even if it entails branding St. Abner Doubleday, Doran and Co. as an old fraud and a plagiarist.

Baseball did not, in fact, descend from the English game of rounders. It descended from the old English game of baseball. Yes, this important fact, which we have never seen mentioned on the sports page, was confirmed as the result of research in the works of that famous English sportscribe, Miss Jane Austen. That is what we said, Jane Austen.

In "Northanger Abbey", on page two, (in the Modern Library Giant Economy Size edition) Miss Austen states that the heroine, Catharine Morland, preferred "cricket, baseball, riding on horseback", etc., to books.

WHAT a vista that little sentence opens up before our astonished eyes! It has been pointed out that Jane Austen hardly referred to the Napoleonic wars in her novels, but preferred to write of the quiet goings on in village society. If we are to believe her statement that baseball was part of the goings-on of village society what may we not read between the lines of her novels? After all, if Catherine Morland was a ballplayer, how do we know that Emma Woodfield was not shortstop for the Highbury nine?

"Emma" would be a considerably different novel if baseball had been given its proper place therein. For instance, in Chapter Four: "What sort of looking man is Mr. Martin?"

"Oh, not handsome—I thought him very plain at first".

"Ah, but I have heard it adverted to that he batted .420 for Puddleby St. Asaphs in the Home Counties league last summer".

"Did he indeed? Although normally the yeomanry are precisely the order of people with whom I can have nothing to do, circumstances alter cases. With circumspection it is possible that we could get him for the curate and a retired sea-captain, with cash on the side".

Had Miss Austen seen the future of the thing, we might have come across this, in "Pride and Prejudice".

"Peanuts were passing round. Elizabeth had been obliged, as a result of an argument with the umpire, to leave the field in the last half of the fourth.

"'Oh, look 'em over, ump', she cried, noticing the manner in which Darcy had called one a ball, when it had split the centre of the pan, 'Kill that ump'.

"Mr. Bingley, who had been standing at the plate with an offhand air, now addressed himself to the ball, and clouted it out of the park.

"'It is indeed time that the pitcher was yanked', said Elizabeth, 'if Netherfield is not to suffer defeat at the hands of a bunch of bums that could never make the 'first division'"

Miss Austen certainly missed the boat. Just at the time when Surtees was gaining immortality as the chronicler of English hunting, she could have been saving the old English game of baseball. We should hear every year about the Eton *vs.* Harrow match at Lord's, with Mr. Claude Elliott being ejected from the park for protesting a decision, and no doubt Dickens could have sold the Artful Dodger to Brooklyn to play in the Woild Serious.

But perhaps, after all, there have been changes in the game since Miss Austen's heroines played it.

•

A COUPLE of weeks ago we made some remarks about the international obligations of sports writers. Since then, according to youngish (23) balding (see cut) *Time* magazine, the Soviet youthpaper *Pioneer* fired a sports writer called Siniavsky for writing an unsportsmanlike story of the treatment given the Dynamo soccer team by the British. The *Pioneer* (shades of Rudyard putting his paper to bed) also sacked its editor for passing the story.

We are grateful that one government took us up so quickly, but honestly, we didn't want to lose any man his job. We won't dare to drop in at Bowles A.C. if the thing goes any further. It would be sufficient punishment just to make Siniavsky write up Ladies Bowling tournaments for a few weeks. So far as the deskman is concerned, well don't they have any desk jobs in Siberia, say the Aktiubinsk *Argus?*

•

IT IS time somebody put a stop to the passion for thinking up fancy names for occupations. There was a time when the girl at the telephone exchange was called Central.

"Hello, Central," you said, "can you give me the correct time, please?"

Then somebody changed her name to Operator. If you asked for Central, you were told in chilly tones that it was the Operator speaking, and she wouldn't give you the correct time even if she had two watches.

Reactionaries fought bravely against Operator until they put the dials in, after which a few experiments with dialling "C" convinced even the die-hards that the battle was lost.

Now the street car commission announces that the man who drives the car is no longer a Motorman. He is an Operator. The Operator isn't really a snob, the signs tell you; he just doesn't like passengers that talk to him. No doubt the conductors will become Travel Consultants.

The thing is gradually spreading. The chap who used to be the Baker, the one who came around with a cart and brought your bread, is now a Salesman-Driver. A press-agent is either a Publicist or a Public Relations Counsel. A publican is a Hotel Manager, and his New Testament running-mate, the sinner, is a Victim of Psycho-Sociological Factors beyond his Control.

The old-fashioned hired-girl became a Maid long ago. What she will be when her services are once more available, nobody knows, but she will certainly be regarded as a Gem.

•

"ALEXANDER GLADLY ACCEPTS OFFICE OF CHIEF SCOUT." *Newspaper headline.* Naturally. Office space is just as hard to get in every other town. That is no excuse for government officials taking up more now that the war is over.

•

THE problem of Sally's diet appears to be solved. The spaniel who refused to eat any patent dog-food, but preferred kidneys and insects, spent the last few days scratching around looking for a quiet corner. First she tried a linen pillow-case, but was discouraged, but finally she hit on a corner of the sun-porch. On VE anniversary night she produced four puppies, of which she is inordinately proud.

The puppies, however, are not spaniels. They take after their father, a sly dog who has managed to keep his identity a secret.

"Well, what's all this about? Where did these puppies come from?" we inquire.

Sally merely sniffs, and with a baffling, Mona Lisa sort of smile, seems to indicate that the answer to that question is worth something more than $64.00.

The great advantage in the present situation is that Sally will eat anything that is put near her. She can afford only a limited time for foraging, during which time she has gulped down quantities of every food that she formerly scorned. As she was reared in England during the Blitz, when a dog was lucky to get

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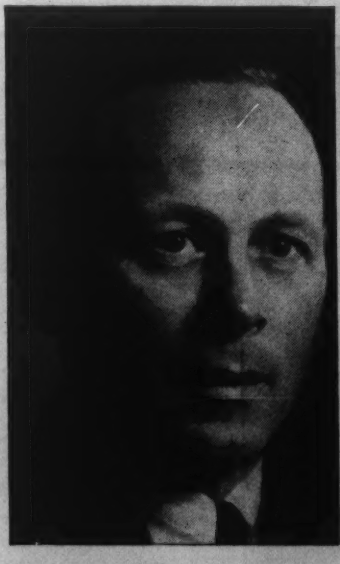
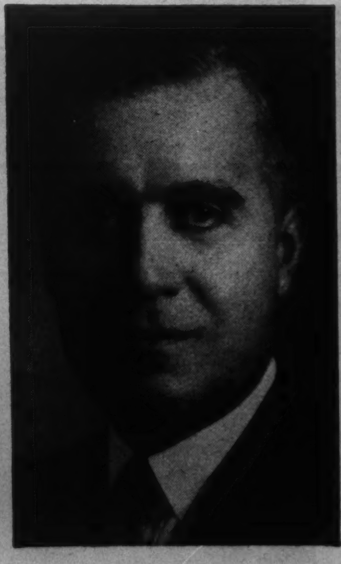
CANADA LIFE EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS



T. H. GOOCH



R. G. McDONALD

W. J. ADAMS, F.A.S.

JOHN L. McCARTHY

The Canada Life Assurance Company announces four executive appointments affecting its agency and general administrative departments. T. H. Gooch, formerly Superintendent, becomes Director of Agencies, in charge of the Company's agency and field organization. R. G. McDonald, formerly Superintendent, becomes Comptroller of Agencies, and as such will be responsible for agency administration work. W. J. Adams, F.A.S., formerly Associate Secretary and Comptroller, is promoted to be Secretary. John L. McCarthy, who has been associated with all major departments since joining the Company in 1933, is appointed an Executive Assistant.

lights and table scraps, we feel that her present attitude to food is more proper than the one which she adopted on her arrival in Canada.

IT IS probable that many people are a little in the dark about the word Pakistan, which has appeared recently, among other places, in a Low cartoon in this journal.

The word is one of those compound things, P for Punjab, K for Kashmir, etc., and it denotes the Moslem national movement in the northern part of India. Its leaders are militant and often fanatical.

The one we met in London before the war is probably not typical.

His presumptive rank in the proposed Pakistanian Cabinet was Minister of Something or other, and his name was so complicated that his English-speaking acquaintances referred to him as Ali Baba.

Ali Baba lived in a suite at the Savoy, and plotted constantly against the British Empire when he wasn't indulging in an expensive round of pleasures. One of his minor ambitions was to get a Ph.D. degree from the University of London, but there were difficulties. One of them was the University's demand that a thesis should be submitted, and Ali Baba just didn't have time to write one.

A friend of ours was engaged in hack-writing at the time, and a more brilliant hack, with the possible exception of Oliver Goldsmith, there never was. He was a little surprised when he was commissioned to write a Ph.D. thesis for the Pakistanian Minister, but he did not bat an eyelash. Ali Baba wanted a chapter every now and then to show to one of his instructors, so the work was produced in instalments at five guineas a time. (Note the gentility; even when buying a ghosted thesis, the payment was in the more noble guinea).

The work was done partly in the British Museum reading room, and partly in Henneky's New Oxford St. tavern. Whenever our friend was badly in need of money for some worthy purpose, he would dash off a spot of thesis, race to the Savoy in a taxi, and return with his £5.5s.

The thesis was unfortunately never submitted, because at the time of the Munich crisis a rumor spread abroad that London was going to be bombed any day. The ardent member of the Pakistanian Inner War Council got more and more panicky, and finally chartered a Swissair Douglas airliner to take him and his suite back to dear old Pakistan, the place where he was born.

Just watch the news about these Indian negotiations, and you will probably see Ali Baba's name, because he's still in there fighting. But you won't see the letters Ph.D. after it, because he never went back for his degree.

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AT ALL LEADING STORES

PRAIRIE LETTER

Mounties' Horses Make Way for Wheels of Progress in West

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

THE famous and highly-trained Royal Canadian Mounted Police horse, which used to carry its red-coated rider across the wide-open spaces of the prairies, is rapidly vanishing from the R.C.M.P. scene. For the police are now resorting to the use of fast patrol or "prowl" cars tracking down the West's "bad men."

Stables at the R.C.M.P. headquarters in Regina that once held more than 100 horses are now occupied by about 25. And at the R.C.M.P. ranch at Fort Walsh, in southwestern Saskatchewan, there are only 50 horses in pasture.

With the disappearance of these horses, it is questionable whether the famous R.C.M.P. "musical ride" will ever be shown again. The ride was last featured at the San Francisco World Exposition in 1939. Prior to the war, it was an annual attraction at the Regina Exhibition. This performance required almost eight months of constant drilling by both rider and horse.

Present training of recruits in the handling and riding of horses is at a low ebb at the R.C.M.P. barracks in Regina. At one time, new members had to put in 1,000 hours on horseback before they completed a tough training course. A special selected group would go through a course lasting nearly a year on riding and jumping. There was also a "riot" course, where horse and rider were trained to circulate among milling crowds and moving automobiles.

Should you see this bird anywhere you'll be able to recognize it as the now nearly extinct species of whooping crane, which was once plentiful in various parts of western Canada. A survey to be undertaken this summer in the west will determine if any of these birds are left.

Only on rare occasions nowadays do the "King's horses and the King's men" get an opportunity to go on display. These special occasions are at the opening of the Saskatchewan legislature; when the Governor-General or other high-ranking dignitaries visit Regina, and during the annual Travellers' Day parade at the Regina Fair.

Although there is still some breeding of R.C.M.P. horses being carried on at the Fort Walsh ranch, it appears as if the famous animal is almost a thing of the past.

Whooping Crane Extinct?

Looked upon by many as one of the most beautiful birds in North America, the whooping crane is now on the verge of extinction. About 125 years ago it existed in impressive numbers in various parts of western Canada and the central states, but it is estimated there are fewer than 100 left.

Realizing its plight, several wild life organizations in the United States and Canada are making a joint effort to help the whooping crane reestablish itself. Failing this, these groups hope to record in motion pictures and sound its actions and voice.

For two months this summer, the Audubon Society of New York and the Fish and Wild Life Service of Washington, D.C., will conduct a survey throughout the northern part of the prairie provinces where it is believed a few of these birds still exist. The contribution of Saskatchewan will be the work of Fred Bard, curator of the provincial museum in Regina, who has been loaned to the U.S. organizations. Mr. Bard, an ornithologist of note, will act as Canadian collaborator.

The last authentic record of these birds in Canada dates back to 1922, when a number were seen in the Moose Mountain area, in southeastern Saskatchewan.

Hundreds of circulars describing the whooping crane have been distributed to prairie residents. The survey team will work through the R.C.M.P., trading companies, missionaries, school teachers and outdoor organizations.

The bird stands four feet high, has white plumage, a red head and black wing tips. It gets its name from its call—a "whooping" sound that can be heard three miles away on a windless day.

Ancient Bristol Bell

A time-worn relic of the Chaucerian period, a tiny bell that for 600 years summoned the people to duty in St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol, England, has been donated to Grace United Church in Winnipeg by the Lord Mayor of Bristol.

The bell was sent in lasting appreciation of the assistance given by the church's congregation following the blitz of Bristol in June, 1941. Nearly a ton of food was shipped by the members to the bombed-out citizens in Bristol.

The bell is all that remains of what was Bristol's oldest and most beautiful historical building destroyed during the first night of the blitz. It was found—corroded, twisted and worn—among the debris and rubble of the bombed edifice.

Presented to the congregation of Grace church by Dr. W. G. Martin, minister, it will hang inside the building as an object of interest.

Alaska Highway Travel

Everything points to the Alaska highway becoming a great tourist attraction, although it may be some time before traffic for pleasure purposes is permitted over the route.

Everyone travelling on the highway must have a permit, according to present regulations, except Canadian or United States servicemen on duty and highway maintenance personnel. Permits are not being issued to persons wishing to travel the route for trips such as hunting, fishing, vacationing and sightseeing.

Letters at the rate of about 25 daily are reaching the Alaska Highway Traffic Control board, in Edmonton, asking information regarding travel on the road, and stating reasons for wanting to make a trip. Strangely enough nearly all of these are from the United States. In the past month, an average of six permits a day was granted. The majority of these went to U.S. veterans going to Alaska to settle on land under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Chinese Study P.F.R.A.

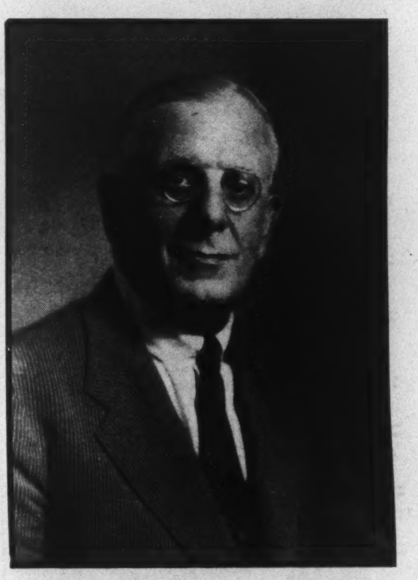
Destroyed by the Japs during the war, the old irrigation systems along the coastal regions of China are to be restored—possibly by the adoption of some of the engineering tricks utilized by the P.F.R.A. in prairie irrigation.

Recently P. S. Quan, an irrigation engineer for the Chinese government, spent several weeks with P.F.R.A. officials discussing and inspecting a number of Saskatchewan's irrigation developments. Some of the methods used are applicable to China, he thought.

Monuments Planned

Suitable monuments may soon be historical sites that have national significance in Canada. The Historic Sites and Monuments board is to meet shortly in Ottawa to consider the possibility of building them. Activities of the board were somewhat curtailed during the war.

Among the sites that may receive recognition are Fort Esperance and Fort Pitt. The former, near the junction of the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine Rivers, was the headquarters of the old North West Company. It was founded in 1787. Fort Pitt, 35 miles northeast of Lloydminster, was the scene of considerable fighting during the Riel Rebellion of 1885.



John Gooch, recently elected as President of the Rotary Club of Toronto, will take office on July 1, 1946.

BILL: Talking about exports, we're doing a fine business with South America these days!

JACK: *I've been turning down orders like that — the shipping end is far too complicated — Consular Invoices, Certificates of Origin and goodness only knows what other documents . . . all to be made out in a foreign language . . . and heavy fines by the South American Customs, too, if you make any mistakes.*

BILL: I've got all that licked! I handle all my export shipments through Canadian-European Forwarders Ltd. — they have a special department for Central and South America. *They* instruct me as to packing and marketing . . . *they* take over all the worry of Consular Invoices and other documents. They have a Spanish-speaking staff, with actual South American experience. Do a swell job, too!

JACK: *Well, that's a service that really* means *something, to* any *exporter. Think I'll get in touch with them right away! With that sort of help I know we could do plenty of business with South America — and Canada needs all the export trade she can get.*

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Citizens Protest the Granting of Bail to Habitual Criminals

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

OFFICIALS of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have protested against the common practice of granting bail to professional criminals. In doing this they have widespread support outside the legal fraternity, the viewpoint of which has been given by Judges Boyd and Sargent, of the County Court.

These two learned gentlemen advance arguments to show that the fundamental principles of British jurisprudence presume every accused to be innocent until proved guilty, and therefore entitled to bail, the amount of which is fixed in accordance with the nature of the crime charged, the severity of the possible punishment, and the probability of conviction. Severe punishment, rather than the refusal of bail, is considered the greater deterrent of crime. How this is to work out if bail is skipped is not explained.

Apparently the magistrates consider $2000 as sufficient bail for men accused of safecracking. The money has not been raised in every case, but it has been found for some men who have again been arrested on charges of safecracking while temporarily at large. The magistrates, if so inclined, may grant them bail on this second charge.

There are known to have been three gangs of expert safecrackers operating in Vancouver recently. They averaged four jobs a week for six weeks, and then ran into hard luck. Eight men were rounded up, and the police have what they consider satisfactory evidence against them.

Four men were captured a few minutes after the Hollywood Theatre safe had been blown open and $398 taken from it. They were caught with approximately that amount of money in a nearby shoe repair shop operated by one of the men. There were various burglars' tools under the counter, and a large quantity of nitro-glycerine hidden under the floor. They tried to escape when the police arrived. Some of them have a record.

When arraigned, the magistrate fixed the bail at $2000 apiece according to custom.

Penitentiary to Move

The B.C. Penitentiary, which has bisected the waterfront section of New Westminster for more than fifty years, may soon be moved to a new site. Seabird Island, two miles east of Agassiz, has been surveyed as a possible location, and approval is awaited from Ottawa, which holds title.

The island is an Indian reserve, and consists of about 4,000 acres. Prison buildings, exercise yards, and gardens, would require about 1,600 acres, many times the area of the present site.

It is understood that the few Indians now on Seabird Island would be allowed to remain there.

Intrepid Voyager

Sixty-six-year-old O. P. Smith is paddling his own canoe from Vancouver to New York, a distance estimated at the start as 3850 by water and 500 miles by portage. Actually, it will probably work out at considerably more by portage, for already 300 miles have been added because Mr. Smith found the Fraser River too tough to navigate from Chilliwack to Soda Creek, and shipped his frail craft to the Cariboo by stage. There he took to the river again for his thirteen-day paddle to Prince George.

Leaving Vancouver on April 7, Mr. Smith has no definite date for reaching his destination. He's in no hurry. He intends to follow the disused route of the fur traders eastward, and will head along the Beaver River to the Churchill, Sturgeon, and Saskatchewan Rivers, then through Lake Winnipeg and into the Winnipeg River.

With necessary portages, he will go on to Pigeon River, Rainy Lake, Lake of the Woods, and into Lake Superior, where he will raise his tiny mast and a bit of a sail to help him across the expanse of waters until he reaches the Ottawa River and goes down the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain and into the Hudson River, which is practically journey's end for this intrepid voyager.

Beef Prices Halved

The price of champion beef slumped to 55 cents a pound at the Kamloops Fat Stock Show this year. At previous sales it has been around $1. Even at 55 cents, Bulman Brothers got $618.75 for their grand champion 1,100-pound Hereford steer. Safeway Stores was the buyer.

For the first time in 27 years Shorthorns won the carload lot championship, a fine bunch of steers from the Coldstream Ranch defeating the Douglas Lake Herefords.

On the whole, better than average prices were realized. The total raised was $41,916 for 288 head of stock.

Plants on Buttons

Button gardens form the latest occupational therapeutic treatment for bed-ridden veterans at Shaughnessy Military Hospital, Vancouver. They consist of dwarf plants of the rock garden variety growing on an overcoat button. Most of the plants are half an inch high, and the garden is embellished with diminutive ornaments. Watering is done with an eye dropper, and weeding carried out with tweezers.

Mrs. Lashley Hall, of White Rock, originated the button gardens.

Sale of War Craft

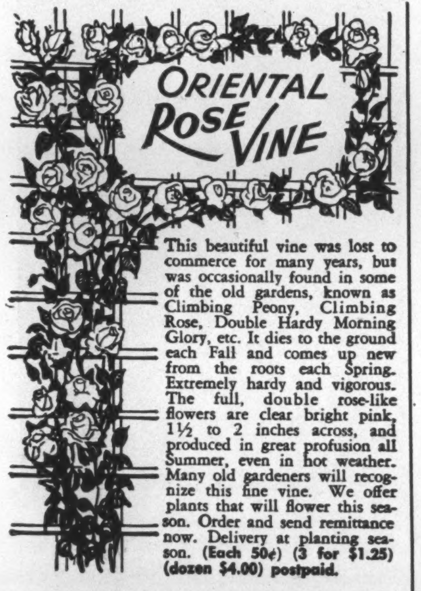
Their war work done, more than 100 vessels ranging from fishing craft to frigates now ride at anchor in Bedwell Bay, a few miles up Burrad Inlet from Vancouver. The ships are awaiting sale by the War Assets Corporation, but many of them will be heavy with rust before they find buyers.

Bedwell Bay held the "boneyard fleet" of the first world war, and will be the home of the unsold craft of the second until the authorities are ready to accept the bids of the junk dealers for the last few unsaleable bottoms.

The bigger vessels in Bedwell Bay include seven Bangor mine-sweepers, eleven frigates, and seven 105-foot mine-sweepers. Among the smaller craft are crashboats, barges, lighters, a ferry boat, and many dinghies.

W. DENT SMITH

who has been elected a Director of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited. Mr. Smith is President and Treasurer of Terminal Warehouses Limited, Toronto, and also of Raymond Corporation Limited. A native of Wilmington, Del., Mr. Smith resides in Toronto and is Honorary Treasurer of the English Speaking Union of Ontario.



This beautiful vine was lost to commerce for many years, but was occasionally found in some of the old gardens, known as Climbing Peony, Climbing Rose, Double Hardy Morning Glory, etc. It dies to the ground each Fall and comes up new from the roots each Spring. Extremely hardy and vigorous. The full, double rose-like flowers are clear bright pink, 1½ to 2 inches across, and produced in great profusion all Summer, even in hot weather. Many old gardeners will recognize this fine vine. We offer plants that will flower this season. Order and send remittance now. Delivery at planting season. (Each 50¢) (3 for $1.25) (dozen $4.00) postpaid.

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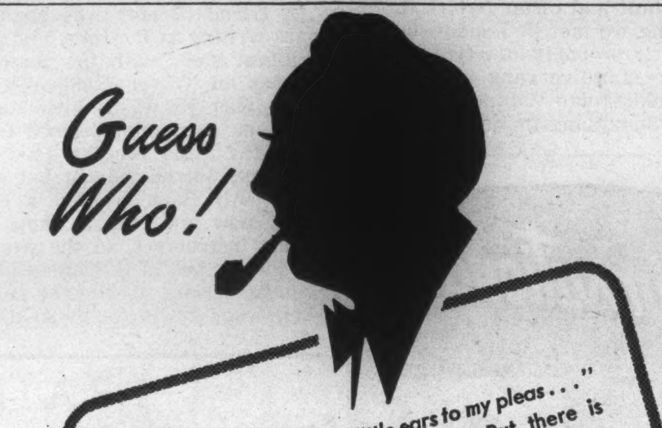

"Please, lend your little ears to my pleas . . ." —this horse-racing star might sing! But there is no doubt what you'll say when you fill your pipe with the cool, long lasting, mellow nutty flavour of Piccadilly Smoking Mixture.

P.S. No prize for correct guess— but remember, Piccadilly is always a prize smoke.

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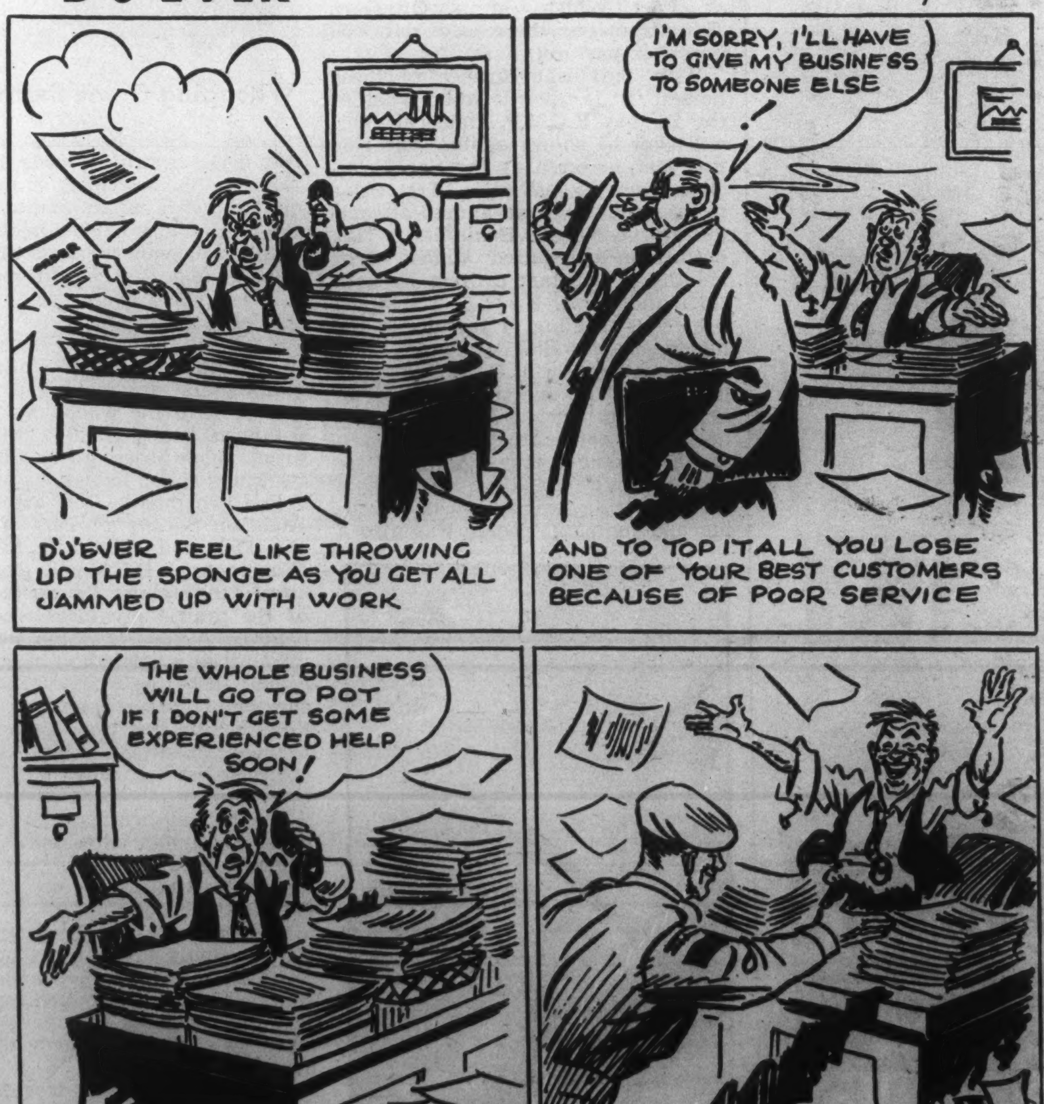
GOOD TO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOWL

D'J'EVER by Collins


D'J'EVER FEEL LIKE THROWING UP THE SPONGE AS YOU GET ALL JAMMED UP WITH WORK
I'M SORRY, I'LL HAVE TO GIVE MY BUSINESS TO SOMEONE ELSE!
AND TO TOP IT ALL YOU LOSE ONE OF YOUR BEST CUSTOMERS BECAUSE OF POOR SERVICE
THE WHOLE BUSINESS WILL GO TO POT IF I DON'T GET SOME EXPERIENCED HELP SOON!
AND YOU'D GIVE A MILLION BUCKS FOR SOMEONE TO HELP YOU WHO KNOWS THE BUSINESS, WHEN IN WALKS ONE OF YOUR OLD EMPLOYEES JUST DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE...
...READY TO START BACK IN HIS OLD JOB! MAN, OH, MAN, D'J'EVER FEEL MORE LIKE KISSING A GUY IN YOUR LIFE?

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ART AND ARTISTS

Modern French "Limited Editions" Rank as Original Works of Art

By PAUL DUVAL

THE exhibition of fine French book-making which has recently been touring this country under the auspices of the French Embassy probably opened a considerable number of Canadian eyes to a form of fine art rarely seen at its best here.

The sample pages on display in this exhibition presented a rather well-balanced cross-section of French twentieth-century limited editions. Although there were a number of fairly vital omissions in the show it was, on the whole, excellent; and Professor Bonfils, who made the selection, is to be congratulated on his discrimination.

What might not improperly be described as the "limited" Limited Edition is an enterprise almost wholly peculiar to France. The production of fifty or, perhaps, one hundred exquisitely made volumes comprising an entire edition has been cultivated there to the point where such books have become as valuable to museum collections as original paintings, themselves.

The artists and artisans who produce these remarkable books — the present-day typographers, binders and designers —are carrying on a lengthy if, at times, broken tradition. Great type-designers like Nicolas Jenson, in the fifteenth century; Garamond, in the sixteenth; and Mayeur, in the eighteenth, established standards of subtlety in design and craftsmanship which remain valid in France to this day. The production of finely illustrated French books reached a notable peak during the eighteenth century and then virtually ceased throughout most of the nineteenth.

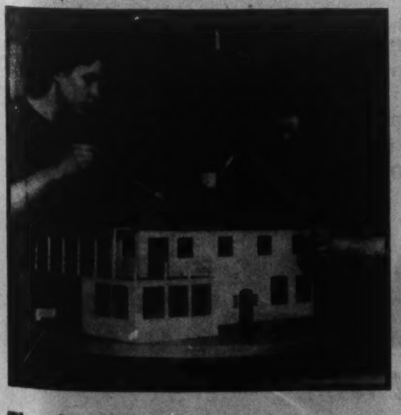
Rich New Era

It was towards the end of the last century that the basis of a rich, new era of designing and illustrating was established. The founding of the Society of Painter Engravers in Paris in 1889 re-initiated the production of finely illustrated volumes which were to be judged as works of art. Occasional volumes like the Histoires Naturelles with Lautrec's sparkling illustrations, planted the seed for the rich fruits which were to follow during the next century. The Society of Painter Engravers, after decades during which book-production was solely in the hands of hacks, organized to assist the issuing of books in which paper, binding, illustrating and typography were to be of equal importance, and all of which were to sensitively reflect the written text.

Thus, while illustrator-designers like Morris, Beardsley, Crane and Phil May were making their black-and-white mark in England, across the Channel French creators and publishers were launching what was to prove one of the richest eras of illustrating in history . . . an era, which, if it can be said to have started with any single volume, began with the publication of the Bonnard edition of Daphnis et Chloé, issued in 1900. Bonnard's lithographs for that volume marked it as one of the most visually harmonious books of all time and provided a firm cornerstone for twentieth-century book-illustration in France. The same artist illustrated Verlaine's Parallément in the same year, and soon afterwards most of the country's finest creators were spending part of their time designing and illustrating books. Painters like Rouault (The Lesser Suburbs, War and Misery, etc.), Matisse (The Dancing Women, Stéphane Malarmé's Poems), Picasso (Metamorphoses, The Unknown Masterpiece,), Chagall (Fontaine's Fables, Dead Souls, etc.), Vlaminck (Decaying Enchanter, Works of Father Mathorel), Segonzac (The Wooden Cross, Boule Gui, Cabaret de la Belle Femme), and Dufy (The Assassinated Poet, Normandie, Tartarin de Tarascon, Fair Child), and the sculptors Despiau and Maillol (Daphnis et Chloé, Horace's Odes, Verhaeren's Belle Chair) etched or engraved original plates in a myriad of techniques for the embellishment of hand-made paper pages.

The versatility of twentieth-century book-illustrating is continuing evidence of a salient characteristic of French artist-craftsmen through the centuries. For instance, although an occasional artist such as Derain, who is fond of the woodcut, restricts himself pretty much to one print-medium, others like J. E. Laboureur and Bonnard have produced volumes in dry-point, deep-etching, lithography and engraving. One of the most notable characteristics of French modern limited editions is the perfection with which author, illustrator and graphic medium are combined. How utterly fitting it was, for instance, that Marc Chagall should have been selected to illustrate Dead Souls, or for Matisse to have designed the lyrical plates for Malarmé's Poems. And what better man could have been chosen to illustrate the works of Paul Morand than Marcel Vertés?

No article, however brief, about modern French limited editions would be complete without a passing tribute to the men and women who design and tool the fine leather bindings. Without the cooperation of such binders as Pierre Legrain, Geneviève de Léotard, Professors Bonfils, Jeanne Langrand and Rose Adler, France would not be so completely assured of its pre-eminence in the fine-edition field as it has been.



The Australian House of the Future is a spacious airy dwelling with many windows. Models of various types of homes adapted to Australia's climate are now on view at the Empire Bureau, Regent St., in London.

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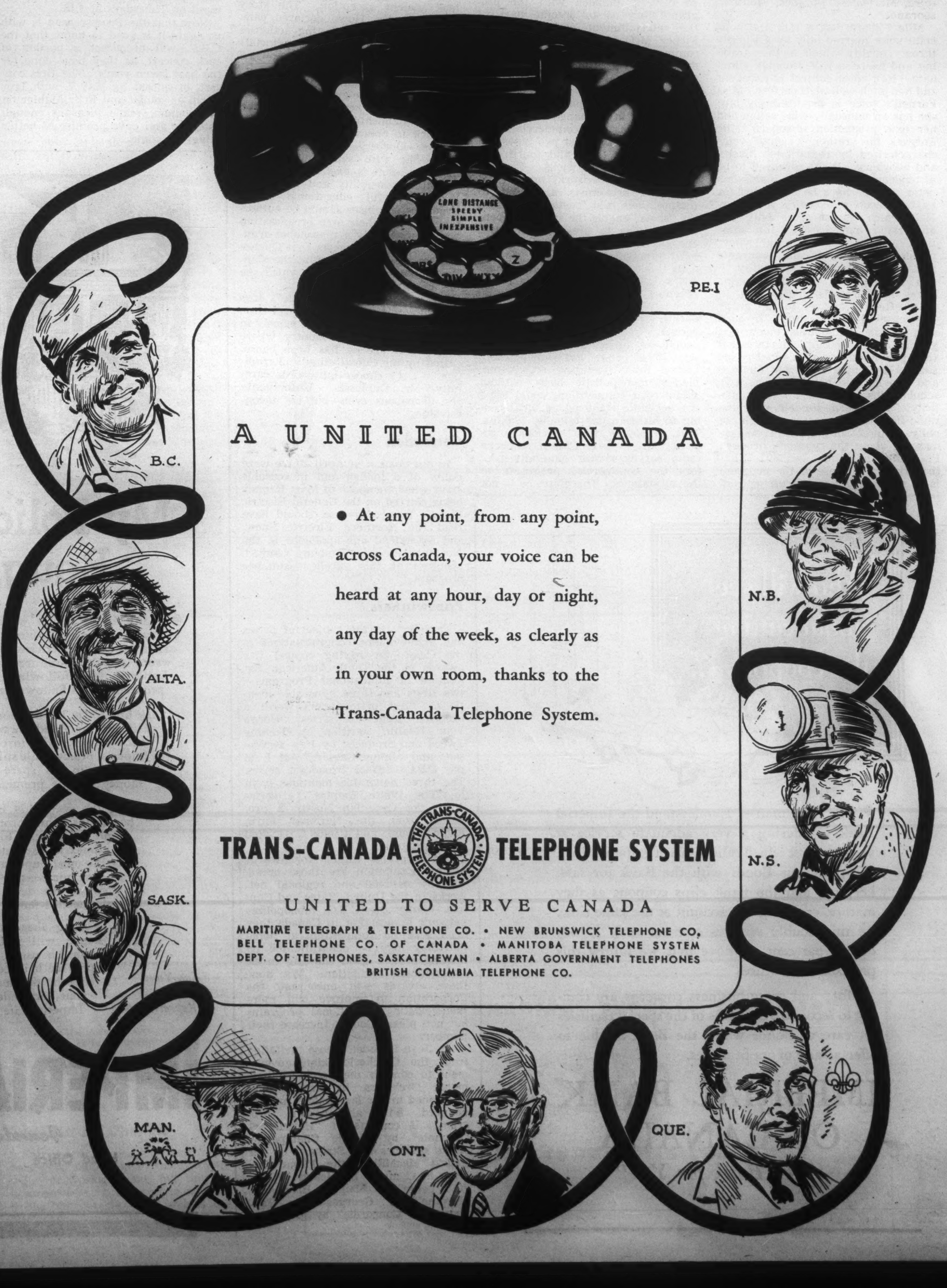

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Singing Stars Show Makes a Good Case for Sponsored Programs

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE April 28 broadcast of "Singing Stars of Tomorrow", originating in Massey Hall before a capacity audience, brought the 1945-46 series to a close and set three more young artists on the road they all hope will lead to fame and fortune in concert or opera. The three winners were: first, Simone Flibotte, mezzo-soprano from Montreal; second, Audrey Farnell, soprano of Amherst, N.S.; and third, Marie-José Forgues, Montreal soprano.

Mlle Flibotte has a rich and powerful voice marred only by a slightly throaty quality which further training and exercise will probably eliminate. Her voice control is excellent and her pitch well-nigh perfect. Miss Farnell's voice is astonishingly big; she has an unusually wide range and her tone production is superb. Mlle Forgues has rather a small voice characterized by remarkable clarity and buoyancy. What appeared to be a tendency to lose her pianissimo notes may perhaps be accounted for by the peculiar acoustics of Massey Hall which cannot serve both live and radio audiences at the same time. The young Montreal singer possesses a magnificent assurance and a most engaging personality.

It is programs like the Singing Stars that provide radio with its most effective answer to the critics of sponsored broadcasting. In addition to the contribution such programs make to our entertainment they give hundreds of talented young singers an opportunity for audition and provide the best of them with scholarships and much-needed publicity. In return for all this, the radio listener is expected, though not obliged, to absorb a brief weekly message about the sponsor's product. Practically an Annie Oakley! That the primary purpose of the program is to publicize a manufacturing concern need not bother us unduly.

Sponsored broadcasts can be roughly divided into four main classes: those in which the entertainment is of the very highest order and the advertising (usually of an "institutional" nature) reduced to a minimum—for example, the Metropolitan Opera series (McColl-Frontenac) and the Singing Stars (York Knitting Mills); those in which the commercials are so cleverly blended with the program story as to become part of the entertainment—classic example, Fibber McGee; those in which the commercials are straightforward, dull or even offensive (and they shall be nameless); and lastly, the execrable "spot announcement" which contributes no entertainment whatsoever in exchange for our attention ("singing" commercials not excepted). If the first two types are admirable the third and fourth are not entirely meretricious. Part of the profits the networks make from sponsored broadcasts are used to finance their best "sustainers". Even the "spots" enable the small independent stations to present their own unsponsored programs of special local interest.

By the same token, the C.B.C. could not be as good as it is without the revenues acquired from commercial time-buyers, and, according to some pernickety folk, even this isn't good enough! There are a great many people, not all of them in the C.B.C., who think that government controlled radio operating on a completely monopolistic basis without commercial competition, could raise the aesthetic standard of broadcasting to hitherto unattainable heights. This, of course, is a specious argument. Mr. Average Citizen, as every radio survey shows, generally prefers the commercial programs to the substainers. Therefore, he is not very aesthetic; but he pays just as much for his radio licence (if he has one) as anyone else. And, Ye Gentlemen of Ottawa, he has a vote!

One final word. The abolition of commercial broadcasting, as advocated by many serious and powerful voices, might result in Canadian radio attaining the level of the B.B.C.—a destiny almost too dreadful to contemplate!

Provincial Radio

The sorry state of Dominion-Provincial relations is reflected not only in the problems of taxation but also in those of radio broadcasting. It seems that Premier Duplessis of Quebec got wind of a statement on broadcasting alleged to have been made by Reconstruction Minister Howe to which the worthy Premier took violent exception. The story goes that Mr. Howe declared categorically that broadcasting activities sponsored by other (i. e. Provincial) Governments or corporations owned by Governments would not be tolerated. This, of course, constituted an awful poke-in-the-eye for Mr. Duplessis, who has been toying with the idea of establishing a new Provincial network to operate under the name "Radio Québec". Mr. Duplessis maintains, with some justification, that education is exclusively a Provincial responsibility and that radio is a powerful educational force. Ergo, the provinces should be authorized to direct their own broadcasting activities. Surely a reasonable argument. He also suggests that Quebec requires a voice to "refute the slander and the half-truths to which she has been subjected".

"It would be inconceivable", says Mr. Duplessis, "that the Federal Government should create a monopoly in the radio field in a country where freedom of speech has been consecrated by the Constitution and tradition." Let's choose our words carefully, Mr. Duplessis. Unfortunate yes, disastrous even—but not inconceivable.

Correction

In our column of April 20 we were guilty of a foolish and inexcusable error when we spoke of Mart Kenney being starred on the General Electric Show. This, of course, should have read the Northern Electric Show, and we extend our apologies to the Northern Electric Company Limited, sponsors of this excellent summer program.

Prizewinners

To return to the subject of prizes and prizewinners, congratulations to the C.B.C. for having copped five awards at the Tenth American Exhibition of Educational Programs—two firsts and three honorable mentions. First prizewinners were: a program from the series, "Here's Your Health," written by Tommy Tweed and produced by Kay Stevenson; and "Julius Caesar," Act I, in the C.B.C. School Broadcast series. The three honorable mentions went to "The White Empire," a series about the Canadian North; a program from the National Farm Radio Forum; and a joint C.B.C.-Red Cross program.

The programs eligible for awards at this Exhibition are those broadcast by national and regional networks in the United States and Canada. Since the C.B.C. monopolizes network broacasting in Canada they need fear no competition at home but they may be congratulated on making such a good showing in an international exhibition. We hope these awards will encourage the Corporation to improve still more their existing educational programs but not, please God, to increase their number.

Mr. Jean Beaudet, whose invitation from the Czechoslovakian government to conduct the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra in Prague was mentioned in our last article, has announced his all-Canadian program. It consists of "Hercule et Omphale" by Claude Champagne, "Two sketches for Strings" by Sir Ernest MacMillan, the Piano Concerto in C minor by Healey Willan, "Charpente" by Maurice Blackburn, "Pavane" by Georges-Emile Tanguay and "Concordia" by Alexander Brott.

With so many of the "big-time" shows taking their summer recess, dial twiddling becomes more of a hazard than ever. However, in addition to the light musical programs which make such good summer listening, there are a number of programs designed to appeal to specific interests. For example, the Sunday afternoon talks on gardening from Vancouver will attract the ambitious householder who fancies he has a green thumb. These programs deal with every phase of gardening except how to grow vegetables like the ones on the seed packages. For the gardener's wife there is the Cooking School of the Air, conducted by Eustella Langdon on Mondays at 4.18 p.m.; and his daughter, who aspires to a career in business, can take in the sober advice dished out on the new program, "Your Next Job," aired on Thursdays at 4.18.

Now that the Prom season is with us again it is good to know that the C.B.C. will broadcast a portion of each concert, as they have done for the past seven years. The first concert, broadcast on May 7, with Igor Gorin as soloist and Fritz Mahler on the podium, made pleasant enough listening and gave promise of better things to come.

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LONDON LETTER

Parliament Takes Leaf from Labor's Book and Raises Members' Pay

By P. O'D.

London.

MODERN insistence has changed the emphasis in the familiar quotation about the laborer being worthy of his hire. In fact, it has completely inverted it. Nowadays it seems to be much more a question of the hire being worthy of the laborer. Well, no doubt it should be worthy. And if for ordinary laborers, surely no less for those devoted workers who toil so unselfishly in stuffy legislative chambers making laws and laws and laws for the rest of us—and who work even harder to get the job, the dear fellows!

Assuming that this is the general feeling, and that silence gives consent (besides, who is to stop them?) our legislators in this country, as in a good many others, have recently raised their pay to £1,000 a year. But not their "taking-home" pay, for the tax-collector is to have his cut out of it, and this will probably be sliced off at the source. In a good many cases there will be mighty little left.

Another recent change has been in the working-hours of Parliament, which will henceforward be from 2.30 in the afternoon to 10.30, an increase of half an hour on the old time. This may not seem unreasonable, with so much new legislation to be dealt with, but it is only part of the demand on the really earnest M.P.

There are standing committees, which may often entail his attendance in the morning. There is his bulky correspondence. There are all sorts of other demands — including, let us not forget, the demands of his private life and work. An M.P. is not merely a legislating animal.

Mr. Churchill, in the course of the debate, said that it would be nothing less than a disaster, if M.P.'s were to become whole-time professional politicians. In saying this he voiced the public's instinctive and deep-seated distrust of professional politicians as a class.

"We are representative British worthies," he said, "chosen by universal suffrage. Long may that be, so that the House may be a good representation of the wishes, feelings, character, and diversity of the nation at large."

It is a splendid ideal. But, with the increasing demand on their time and energy, it is hard to see how such a tendency to professionalism can be avoided. After all, there are only so many hours in the day, and so much work that an ordinary—or even an extraordinary — human being can crowd into them.

Greenwich Once Was Green

When in 1675 the Royal Greenwich Observatory was built by Sir Christopher Wren, Greenwich was a country village in the midst of green fields. Since then the great octopus of London has stretched out its dingy tentacles around it, and breathed its pestilential breath upon it, until the skies are too dark by day and the lights of London too bright by night for satisfactory observations.

Now at last the Royal Observatory is having to move, and it must be admitted that the astronomers have picked a likely and lovely place for their official abode—Hurstmonceux Castle down in Sussex. It is one of the most famous in all England, not so much historically as for its beauty. Surrounded by a moat, the huge red pile (it was the first to be built of brick) raises its ancient towers and battlemented walls in the midst of a great park.

The exterior of the castle is little changed from what it was in 1446, when it was erected by Sir Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer to the Household of Henry VI, but a fortune has been spent in modernizing the interior and making it habitable.

The astronomers would seem to be in luck. It is to be hoped that they will show their appreciation by doing as little as possible to change the outward appearance of Hurstmonceux. If they mar it I hope Sir Roger will haunt them.

Tastes in Art Change

Sales-room prices may not be a very good indication of the aesthetic value of works of art, but they at least serve as a barometer to changes in the public taste—that part of the public which buys pictures. Thus it happens that paintings which once brought enormous sums (those of G. F. Watts, for instance) can now be had for little more than the asking, while others that once went begging—Cezanne and Gauguin are famous examples—hang among the treasures of celebrated collections.

The great Victorians are among those who have suffered most at the hands of the auctioneer and his clients. It may be that they are at the wrong distance in time—not close enough to express the modern spirit, and not far enough to have attained something of the dignity of the old masters. The fact remains that their pictures, which once sold for thousands, now sell for hardly as many hundreds—but not all of them! Occasionally there is a surprise, as happened a week or two ago at Christie's, when the famous "Huguenot" by Millais brought 2,000 guineas.

You remember the picture, of course, made familiar in countless prints and engravings—the lovely French girl in a garden on the eve of St. Bartholomew's Day, trying to tie on her lover's arm the white Catholic badge that would save him, but which he tenderly pushes away. Old-fashioned stuff, if you like—one shudders to imagine what the disciples of Picasso and Braque would say about it—but not without its merits. It is pleasant to think that there are still people left who rate them so highly.

Coal Prospects Grim

Not much of the news about the coal industry in this country can be said to be of a cheerful nature. It is therefore something of a pleasure to report that a recent survey by the Ministry of Fuel has shown that in South Wales there are sufficient reserves of coal to maintain the 1938 output—a little over 35,000,000 tons a year—for the next century.

This output represents about 15 per cent of the British total. Various other committees, appointed during the war, have been at work in other coal areas studying reserves and mining conditions. It is expected that their reports will show similar vast quantities of coal remaining to be worked. But coal in the mine is not coal in the bin.

Pleasant as it is to know that there is plenty of coal underground, most of us are very much more interested in supplies today than in supplies a century hence. Coal yesterday (if you go far enough back), and coal tomorrow perhaps (if you look far enough ahead), but no coal today. On this last subject there is nothing cheerful to report. Prospects remain grim.

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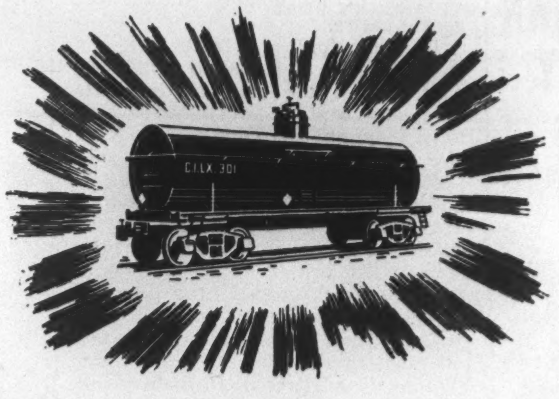

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THE BOOKSHELF

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The Literary Scene in London While Bombs Were Falling

EGO 7, Even More of the Autobiography of James Agate. (Oxford, $4.50.)

CONCERNING a former instalment of James Agate's *notes pour servir* for an autobiography Elizabeth Bowen wrote in the *Tatler*: "One could wish that Mr. Agate had lived at a time when one did not need to chronicle so much small beer. As it is, he gives the effect of solitary, ferocious grandeur in a declining world."

The review holds good for "Ego 7". In one of the most terrible of years for London—1944—Mr. Agate reprints his current and past drama criticisms, philosophizes on *King Lear,* collects scraps of information on this-and-that, hangs in his armoury collected slings and arrows of which he was the target—as if he emptied all his waste-baskets on a typewriter automatically operated.

With irritation one confesses that after all the book is interesting. But that is due to the glimpses it gives of intelligent and artistic people in the literary world living their lives in calmness, despite bombs and blood, rather than to the strange exhibitionism of the author.

Four Worthy Tales

By W. S. MILNE

"HONEYFOGLING TIME" by Virginia Dale. (Musson, $3.00)

"TWO RIVERS MEET IN CONCORD" by T. Morris Longstreth. (Ryerson, $3.00)

"THE FIELDS" by Conrad Richter. (Ryerson, $3.00)

"THE SON OF THE LOST SON" by Soma Morgenstern. (Oxford, $3.00)

THESE four novels, three American and one European, all deal with rural life and the love of one's own land, although each has much more than that in it, and the scene of one of them is laid for the most part in a great city. They have another thing in common: all are well-told stories, with strong emphasis on character. "Honeyfogling Time", perhaps the slightest of the four, is in many respects the most entertaining, because of its homely humor and gentle satire.

To honeyfogle is to beguile by sweet words, and that is what her parents and the rest of the little nineteenth-century mid-western town thought Pierre had done to Rose Pye. Pierre was ambitious; he sold sewing machines, those inventions of the devil, and then he went away to work in Mr. Field's store in Chicago, instead of following his father on the farm. No wonder Rose's parents thought her disgraced after Pierre's horse ran away, and proved conclusively that Pierre and Rose had not been in the sleigh at the time. The ensuing scandal furnishes the material for a delightful comedy, which, in spite of its tragic implications, ends happily for all concerned, even for Aunt Rosalie and her defective circulation. This is an entirely believable tale, fresh, tender and witty.

Concord in the days of Emerson and Thoreau, just before "Walden" came to be written, is the scene of "Two Rivers Meet". Thoreau and Emerson themselves play parts in the story. Thoreau is convincingly portrayed, although he is not quite as I had pictured him in his writings. Mr. Longstreth, however, is undoubtedly in a better position to write about Thoreau than I am. Emerson, on the other hand, never quite seems to come to life in this book. I think he would strike the average reader as a rather pompous stuffed shirt, whose influence in the community was out of all proportion to his merits. That is partly the author's fault, but partly also, I think, because we have got out of the way of hero-worship, and are cynically sceptical of fine words from men in the public eye. The Emersonian transcendentalism seems a long way away from Hansard and the C.B.C. and the current mythology of the comic strips.

The story, by the way, is about a restless young man who comes to terms with life under the joint influence of Emerson, Thoreau, and a young lady.

"The Fields" is a more substantial piece of work. Continuing its author's earlier novel, "The Trees", it takes the young girl, Sayward, of that story, and shows her as a wife and mother struggling to maintain a home on a farm in an outlying settlement west of the Alleghenies a hundred-and-fifty years ago. In a series of more or less self-contained episodes, two of which have already appeared in the *Atlantic,* she is shown striving to bring up children, and manage a husband, and make life fuller and less precarious for her brood.

As the book ends, the farm has become the centre, not merely of a settlement, but of a town-site. The wilderness has been driven back. Sayward is a fine, courageous, human heroine, whose fortitude, intelligence, and homely common sense unify the chapters of a vivid and moving tale. The full-flavoured idioms of the settlers' every-day speech are picturesque and satisfying, and will give additional pleasure if occasionally read aloud. They remind us—as Synge's plays of Irish folk speech do—of how great a price we have paid for raising the standard of literacy, so that the remotest village now speaks with the accent of Hollywood and Jack Benny.

"The Son of the Lost Son" takes us east of the Danube, to a people whose civilization was old and rich when the woad-dyed Briton first ventured his coracle out of sight of land. Wolf Mohilevski, a rich landowner of eastern Poland, journeys to Vienna to attend the 1928 Congress of the Sons of the True Tradition, an assembly of Orthodox Jews striving to keep alive the faith, rituals and ideals of that ancient race. While there, he meets his nephew, son of a brother who had forsaken the faith of his fathers and been cast out as accursed. How the boy, in spite of his Gentile mother, responds to the ancient call of his race, and how old Wolf receives the son of the lost one and takes him back with him to become his heir, is a moving and beautiful story. The strength and deep-rooted dignity of ancient Jewish orthodoxy are richly presented.

This is no book for anti-semites—or perhaps I should rather say it *is* a book for anti-semites, although it is probably one that they would not enjoy reading. There is a rich gusto in the characterizations, which are tender, human, not without humor, at times rather reminiscent of Chekhov's short stories. Whether as a character study of individuals or a picture of the spiritual fullness of an ancient civilization in contact with our own, while yet a thing apart, this book is a notable one.

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WHAT CAN I DO? The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it up, follow the "Golden Rule."

IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . it's good business!

Worth his weight in gold! The Province of Ontario profits to almost the same extent from tourist business as it does from the gold mining industry. It's up to each of us to see that it goes on growing.

This diagram shows how everyone benefits from the tourist income. Every dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally, when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday . . . so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

PLANNING A HOLIDAY? Tune in "Ontario Holiday" CFRB, 10.30 p.m., Thur., Fri., and Sat.

Labatt's

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THE BOOKSHELF

Blackstone's View of Common Law Reduced Woman to Nonentity

WOMAN AS FORCE IN HISTORY by Mary R. Beard. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

BLACKSTONE in his Commentaries contended that by marriage the husband and wife were one person in law; that the very being or legal existence of the woman was suspended during the marriage, or, at least, incorporated and consolidated into that of the husband, under whose wing, protection and cover she performed everything.

The author of this book holds that in this respect Blackstone misinterpreted the Common Law and gives abundant proof from records of the Middle Ages and earlier that the married relation was a partnership. She is severe in her judgment of Blackstone as a lawyer and as a person, intimating that his class prejudices and political views were dominant, and quoting Jefferson's objection to the adoption by American States of English Common Law with the Blackstone gloss.

From 1830 onwards statutory Law gradually corrected the old assumption and Married Women's Property Acts were adopted in all English speaking countries. But still the woman was held to be in a subordinate position although in ancient times little of the sort existed either in theory or in practice. The struggle for suffrage in England and elsewhere is a product of the last fifty years and the recent wars would have been lost but for the work of women. No mention is made of the Canadian women who secured a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council admitting that a woman is a person in law.

The book is rather pedestrian than thrilling, and the long complaints about the use of the generic word "man" when "the human race" is meant are extreme. But the argument is sound and well illustrated from history.

•

Juvenile Romance

THE HOUSE OF THE PALADIN by Violet Needham, Illustrated by Joyce Bruce (Collins $2.50.)

A LIVELY boys-and-girls book of adventure in a mythical kingdom in the region of the Pyrenees. There is a girl-countess, a wicked uncle and a travelling English boy suitably gracious and heroic. The story is admirably told and will hold the interest of any 12 to 14 year old-er.

•

Long, Low Dog

CHRIS, by Kay Bishop, pictures by Martha Powell Setchell. (Oxford, $1.25.)

A SMALL dachshund finds a city apartment and a leash much too confining and runs away. When a lady drops her muff he thinks a game has started and runs away with it. How the lost is found, to the benefit of a newsboy, is told gaily in large type and in merry pictures.

•

Public Library Records

RECENT books in demand during the month of April, 1946 arranged according to popularity:

Fiction: The king's general, (Daphne Du Maurier), The black rose, (Thomas Costain), The river road, (F. P. Keyes), Brideshead revisited, (Evelyn Waugh), Leave her to heaven, (B. A. Williams), This side of innocence; (Taylor Caldwell), The life line, (Phyllis Bottome), My lady of Cleves, (M. C. Barnes), The peacock sheds his tail, (A. T. Hobart), The turquoise, (Anna Seton), The White Tower, (J. R. Ullman), Before the sun goes down (E. M. Howard).

Books other than fiction: The egg and I, (Betty Macdonald), Unforgettable, unforgotten, (Anna Buchan), Saints, devils, and ordinary seamen, (W. H. Pugsley), Lovely is the Lee, (Robert Gibbings), Grand River, (Mabel Dunham), The stream runs fast, (Nellie McClung), Burma surgeon returns, (C. S. Seagrave), This house against this house, (Vincent Sheean), Life of the heart, (Frances Winwar), Top secret, (Ralph Ingersoll), How never to be tired, (M. B. Ray), The Ciano diaries, 1939-43, (Count Ciano.)

•

Shop Romance

SUPER-MARKET SECRET, by Emelie Vinall, pictures by Ilse Bischoff. (Oxford, $1.25.)

WHEN Judy has a birthday and chicken-pox at the same time the family is troubled. But the twins are resolved that Judy will have a party with all the things she likes to eat. So they go shopping alone; a most important occasion for six-year-old-ers.

•

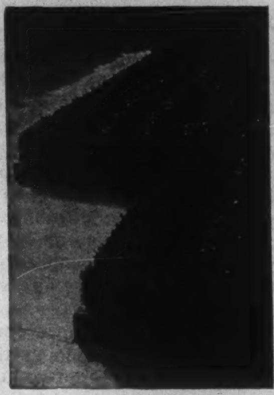
Extermination

THE BLACK BOOK; The Nazi Crime Against The Jewish People. (Collins, $6.00)

HERE is a completely documented record of the monstrous public policy which murdered six million Jews and left a million more as pitiful wanderers on the face of the earth. Under the headings Conspiracy, The Law, Strategy of Decimation, Annihilation, Resistance and Justice, the story is told by Anne Bloch, Patricia Lowe Fox, Francis McClernan, Gitel Poznanski, Max Radin and Ursula Wassermann, all eminent scholars accustomed to the objective analysis of evidence.

The manuscript of this book was in the hands of the prosecution at the Nurnberg trials. It should be in the hands of the many private citizens who are prone to forget unpleasant facts not easily credible; people who do not yet realize that "the globe is too small to hold both mankind and fascism."

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Proms' Season Opens with Gorin; Ovation for Community Chorus

By JOHN H. YOCOM

TORONTO'S Philharmonic Orchestra, unmoved by superstition, launched its thirteenth season last week, with Fritz Mahler as guest-conductor and baritone Igor Gorin as soloist. And good luck generally favored the show: an enthusiastic audience jam-packed Varsity Arena; an orchestra still settling down but giving promise of soon being a smooth-working organisation.

Many former members were back. Concertmaster was Hyman Goodman, recently discharged from the R.C.A.F., in which he directed the service variety-show "All Clear." S. Solomon in the viola section came from the R.C.A.F.'s famous "Black-Outs".

The program ranged from an Ormandy-Bach transcription to excerpts from Copland's robust "Rodeo" ballet music, with Beethoven's First Symphony thrown in for your 40 cents' worth. It was much more substantial than typical Pop concert fare.

One cannot be too critical of the orchestra in its first concert for, on the whole, it did a good job. Fritz Mahler kept a tight check on his charges, a bit skiddish at times, but gave them free reins as they romped down the stretch with "Tales from Vienna Woods". Little patches of uneveness will disappear once the team gets into top form. Scale passages by the violins in the Trio of the third movement of the Beethoven Symphony were a bit ragged in rhythmic effect. Noisy late-comers hadn't helped the commencement of the first movement. In the same selection cellos were now and then at some variance with the first desk nobly held by veteran Boris Hambourg. However, everything was sweetness and light in the soft love theme of Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture (almost too familiar as the schmaltzy "Our Love"), and that was what the fans were waiting for—not the throaty woodwind chords at the end.

Igor Gorin, always a favorite with Toronto audiences, sang his arias—Prologue from Pagliacci", "Chanson de Varlaam" from "Boris Godounoff", "Figaro", etc.—better than the art-songs. Both orchestra and pianist Leo Barkin did excellent accompanying. Gorin's intonation in Scott's "Think on Me" was certainly not that of his usual self. The rich voice and Tibbett-type personality showed to best advantage in "Figaro", not the tear-jerking "None but the Lonely Heart".

Pattern for a Chorus

The New Toronto Girl Choristers are an eight-year-old community chorus that might serve as a prototype for any similar group. Since only two or three of the 50 girls have received private tuition in voice, credit for their excellent coaching falls squarely on their director Earl Terry and Margaret Pearce, associate conductor and accompanist. Costumed appropriately, last week the girls sang in Eaton Auditorium four groups of varied numbers entitled "Old World Cathedral", "A Capella Choir", "Songs from the Old World", and "In the Modern Manner". The clarity of their mass tone, the range of the voices, the beautifully controlled blending, the *pianissimo* effects and the refreshing exuberance of the entire group gave the audience many a thrilling moment. The girls sang Mendelssohn, Schubert, Negro spirituals, folk songs, Cole Porter and George Gershwin.

Any criticisms we make are petty ones—the improper waltz-like rhythm in "Ave Maria"; the over-arranged version of "Annie Laurie" but nevertheless sung skilfully; some of the harmonic progressions in "When Day Is Done"; an occasional flatting in the A Capella group.

The choir has toured the Maritimes. It is hoped that Mr. Terry will undertake a Western tour also.

Invitation to Brazil

Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Canada's only knighted musician, leaves early in July for Brazil, where he has been invited to appear as guest conductor of the Orchestra Sinfonica Brasileira of Rio de Janeiro.

The invitation extended to Sir Ernest was arranged through the Hon. Jean Desy, Canadian Ambassador to Brazil, who for some time has been anxious that South Americans become familiar with the musicians and the music of Canada. In a series of six concerts, Sir Ernest will include a number of Canadian compositions. He hopes to sail for South America immediately after his appearance as conductor of the Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal on July 2.

Visitors to the Ontario College of Art last Sunday were treated to an open rehearsal by the Toronto Flute Club. A program of solos and ensembles (trios, quartets, quintets, etc.) showed the variety of which the instrument is capable when in competent hands. Although flautists are traditionally men, the Toronto Club has many women participating—notably Thelma Woods, Rosalie Glass and Alicia Fraser. Arthur E. Semple is the president.

Paul Robeson, great actor, singer and humanitarian, will appear at Massey Hall, Friday evening, May 24, in a People's Festival of Music.

Brantford Choral Winners

In Hamilton, Ontario, the 50-voice Cockshutt Male Choir of Brantford, all employees of the Cockshutt Plough Company, continued its musical triumphs this past season by winning the Hamilton Festival Trophy. For those of us who are unable to attend concerts of this outstanding organization, twelve numbers from the repertoire have been recorded by R.C.A. Victor and sets are on sale across Canada.

Frank W. Holton, energetic founder-conductor, has no trouble getting his men out for a weekly two-hour rehearsal even when most of them already sing in church choirs. Three weeks ago the annual concert for 1946 was given in a Brantford theatre before a sell-out audience.

But fifty Brantford women have a chorus too, conducted by Mr. Holton and sponsored by the Universal Cooler Company. Their recent annual concert was jointly held with the Cockshutt Choir. Organized 10 years ago, the Ladies' Choir has earned an enviable reputation in the field of choral music competition. Out of 14 entries in Ontario musical festivals, it has won ten firsts and three seconds. During the war years, the choir participated in several Victory Loan and radio concerts. Pearl Lamb is the efficient accompanist. Later this year, there will be another concert, at which Lansing Hatfield will be soloist.

Winnipeg Sings

The Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg is a high command of administration, being responsible for the Musical Competition Festival in that city, the Philharmonic Choir, the Boys' Choir and the Juvenile Boys' Choir. For two weeks last month the club was a hive of activity with the Manitoba Musical Competition Festival. There were more contestants (nearly 15,000 competitors) from more centres than ever before. Sidney Harrison, Guildhall School of Music, London, England, who was one of the adjudicators, repeated the high opinions of Canadian music that he earlier expressed in Toronto.

For the third time in Canada, the 300-voice Winnipeg Philharmonic Choir performed Michael Tippett's choral work "A Child of Our Time," just before Christmas. At a concert in March it sang Mendelssohn's "Elijah," in conjunction with Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and ascetic-looking Dimitri Mitropoulos the conductor. The two boys' choirs gave concerts this spring and two broadcasts over the National Network.

The Women's Musical Club of Winnipeg, in its 47th continuous season and with a membership of 650, has held recitals on the first and third Mondays of each month, from November until March. An admirable feature of their program policy has been the alternating of name guest-artists with local musicians. Distinguished visitors this year have included tenor Joseph Laderoute, Polish pianist Edwina Heller, violinist Joseph Szigeti and pianist Josef Wagner.

Winnipeg also has an active Young Women's Musical Club Choir. Directed by Berythe Birse and accompanied by Gwendda Owen Davies, the choir has a large repertoire of national and traditional songs. Last week the girls presented a program on the Trans-Canada network. Highlights were their rendition of negro spirituals.

Saskatoon Symphony

In 1932 the only orchestra in Saskatoon was a group hastily organized to assist in a series of illustrated lectures at the University of Saskatchewan on "Music for the Ordinary Listener." But the good work at these lectures impelled a more permanent organization; result—the Saskatoon Symphony Orchestra. Within a few months it had a membership of over 40 members representing 11 different nationalities, with musical experience as diversified as their racial variation. And each season since, the orchestra has given a regular series of regular concerts. Finances were helped by a grant from the Saskatoon Rotary Club. In 1940, when many of the members joined the services, the orchestra managed to continue by borrowing woodwind and brass players from the nearby R.C.A.F. band at No. 7 depot.

Each year the Saskatoon Symphony gives a series of four or five concerts and two special programs for high school students. Today the organization has 54 members, professional and amateur, a repertoire of 25 symphonies, 34 overtures, 17 concertos, 15 suites and over 100 miscellaneous numbers. Many have worked for the achievements of this orchestra but none more efficiently and competently than the conductor, Arthur Collingwood, Dean of the Faculty of Music at the University of Saskatchewan.

One out of five of the 330 members in the Regina Women's Musical Club are active or performing members—vocalists, pianists, violinists, cellists etc. From October to March meetings are held two Mondays a month in the ballroom of the Hotel Saskatchewan. Recitals during the past season have included talented club members as well as out-of-town artists.

THE THEATRE

"Second Best Bed"–No 1st Best Play

by LUCY VAN GOGH

HE WHO makes the bed must lie in it, even if it is "Second Best Bed," and Mr. Richard Nash's play of that name is certainly not a first best play. It is possible to see why Ruth Chatterton and Barry Thomson liked the idea of acting in it as *Anne Hathaway* and *William Shakespeare* respectively; but it is not possible to see why they thought it could convince an audience that its events have any relation to human life. If they figured that the unusual frankness of some of its dialogue might atone for its artificiality they were misled, for the Rabelaisian discussion of sex relations is not rare now-a-days, and theatre-goers expect it to be carried on by characters who have some resemblance to human beings.

Properly trimmed to make room for the lyrics, "Second Best Bed" would make a good libretto for a musical comedy. It has some clever lines, not very well fitted together, and a few momentarily effective situations. But its characters have no consistent inner life. Even Miss Chatterton's intelligence and finished art could not make any one half-hour of Anne's behavior dovetail with any other half-hour, though every separate half-hour was charming, if slightly unintelligible, by itself. Perhaps an exception must be made for the part of Shakespeare himself, which is sufficiently well drawn and acted to come to life so far as its actions relate only to the London playwright's efforts to *"épater"* the *"bourgeois"* of rural Stratford. Unfortunately too much of the play depends on an attempted subtle relationship with Anne, which does not come off because Anne's motivation in it is never clear.

A number of very good players strove with might and main to impart plausibility to Mr. Nash's dream. The one deserving of most sympathy was Ralph Forbes as the bailiff-designate whom Anne was thinking of taking in lieu of her very absentee husband, and concerning whose real reasons for acting as he did nobody, not even Mr. Forbes, can have had any inkling. There was no agreement as to Warwickshire dialect, and little attempt to write any by Mr. Nash. In a musical comedy that would not matter. This really ought to be a musical comedy. Is there any conclusive evidence that Shakespeare was not a light tenor?

I think Mr. Nash knows that it should be a musical comedy. He started to make it one, by putting in a ballad-singer role, very nicely sung by Mr. Dyer-Bennet. Why did he stop at that?

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THE FILM PARADE

Comedians, Old And New, Plus a Study in Anglo - U.S. Amity

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

A COMEDIAN has to be pretty hard-pressed when he falls back on baby-talk to entertain his audience, so it isn't surprising that Lou Costello who has been hard-pressed for years, should revert to infantilism to keep his hold on his public. On the whole Costello's wailings and pipings aren't so hard to take as Red Skelton's "I Dood It" or Fanny Brice's "Baby Snooks," but they are no help to a comedian who is never any better than his material.

Lou Costello's chief equipment as a comedian consists in his shape and his indestructibility. His shape is as funny as ever and his indestructibility is still able to submit to the most violent tests, but his screen-writers seem to have exhausted themselves in inventing new ways of presenting these assets to the public.

"Little Giant", the latest Abbott and Costello film, strings together a number of vaudeville sketches, none of them very new, to the accompaniment of loud junior squealings from the star. There is a study in arithmetic which is foolish enough to be funny, a demonstration of how to undress in an upper berth which is convulsive rather than convulsing, and a scene of some violence involving Margaret Dumont and a vacuum cleaner. Madame Dumont, who takes a charge of lampblack in the face during the vacuum cleaner demonstration, has often submitted to worse treatment in the past, but in the Marx films she has taken it in better company.

New Comedian

"Tars and Spars", a delayed and rather painfully routine salute to the American coastguard, offers at least one compensation, the presence of a new fast-talking comedian named Sid Caesar.

One's first impression of newcomer Caesar was that, if he hadn't picked a field already filled to overflowing by Danny Kaye, he might have had a very bright future. But when a few minutes later the comedian let loose with a frantic parody, half pantomime and half gibberish, of every air force picture ever filmed, he made it clear that there was plenty of room in Danny Kaye's field for both of them. In three or four minutes of abandoned monologue, he was able to create plane, fighter, attacking plane, motor, machine guns and exhaust. Quite frequently he had all these elements operating simultaneously. Brief as it was the demonstration made "Tars and Spars" worth sitting through.

The rest of the cast includes Marc Platt, who dances, Alfred Drake who sings, and Janet Blair, who is what old-fashioned people used to call a sweetly pretty girl. They are all pleasantly competent, but Sid Caesar is the only person in the picture one is likely to remember.

"Hands Across" Stuff

"A Yank in London" is so ardent in its determination to promote Anglo-American friendship that it might be admired simply on the ground of motivation if its good intentions hadn't paved the way to so much unfortunate bathos. Taking up, in the course of the story, such familiar points of argument as who won the last war, the irreverence of Americans towards a venerable tradition, and the snobbery of the English, the film lovingly demolishes them all and leaves you wondering, among other things, what on earth could have been holding up the U. S. loan to Britain all these months.

In the end the careful understatements and overstatements in "A Yank in London" become a little irritating. The two countries undoubtedly run along together better than most, particularly in times of military crisis; but their relationship is no such passionate love-affair as this.

The story is about an American sergeant (Dean Jagger) who finds himself billeted in the Grosvenor Street residence of an English Duke (Robert Morley). The Duke and the sergeant get along famously. So after a slight coolness, do the sergeant and the Duke's daughter, Lady Patricia (Anna Neagle). The sergeant spends a lot of time visiting at the Duke's country estate, and presently he and Lady Patricia are madly in love in spite of the fact that the heroine is already engaged to a handsome British officer (Rex Harrison).

Since Rex Harrison is not the type of screen hero who can be permanently jilted even in the interest of better Anglo-American understanding, and since it was impossible for the imagination to grapple with the idea of Lady Patricia in Arizona, the American had to be sacrificed before the end of the story. He dies a hero's death however.

There is something a little excessive in the care that has been taken to present all the characters in the kindliest possible light. The heroine, though the daughter of a duke, is a democrat at heart, the American hero, though only a sergeant, is just the man to win her, his British rival, though a Tory, is a Tory of the very finest type, etc. etc. Since nations are made up of all sorts of types, not all of them completely admirable, "A Yank in London," as a study in international relations seemed rather special and incomplete. These considered weighings of all the right sentiments may possibly make for cordiality but hardly produce better understanding.

Percy Grainger, celebrated pianist-composer, will be guest artist at the "Prom" Concert, on Tuesday, May 21 at Varsity Arena. Paul Scherman of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will act as assistant-conductor.

SWIFT REVIEW

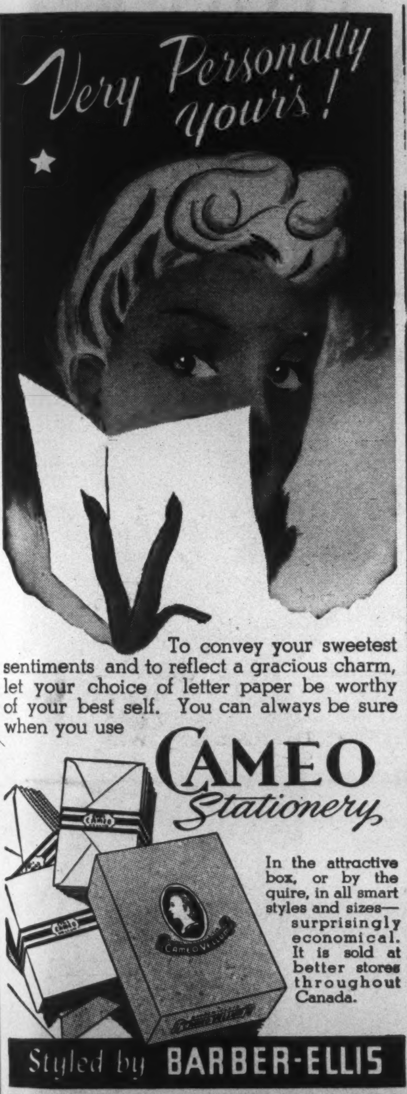
ADVENTURE. Greer Garson and Clark Gable in one of those screen misadventures that can happen to the best stars.

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S. Father O'Malley (Bing Crosby) turns up to straighten up another parish, this time with the help of Ingrid Bergman. The follow-up of "Going My Way" is considerably overshadowed by its predecessor.

KITTY. The Pygmalion legend, reset in the Eighteenth Century and considerably less stimulating than the Shaw version. Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland.

I KNOW WHERE I'M GOING. Wendy Hiller as the girl who sets out to marry for money and settles for love. The story is familiar but the settings are unusual and exciting and the direction fresh and engaging.

THE HARVEY GIRLS. Judy Garland takes the Atchison Topeka and the Santa Fe to romance, in a foolish but pleasant technicolor musical.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Sub-Commission on the Status of Women Has Wide Implications

By ANN FOSTER

New York.

A GROUP of people seated at a small table in the large, sunny library of one of the buildings surrounding the campus of Hunter College, is of vital interest not alone to the women of Canada, but to women the world over. It bears the lengthy title of Sub-Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. And unless the women of Canada and of the world, are able to evaluate and intelligently interpret the work that is being done on their behalf, and in which they, no less than the individual members sitting at the council table, may take a full and active part, women and the cause of civilization in general will have missed a remarkable opportunity for advancement.

Before I attempt to tell something of what is being done, I want especially to emphasize the great respect and liking there is in the United States for Canadians, and I think, perhaps particularly Canadian women. Many American women active in women's affairs have spoken of their admiration for Canadian women; for their calm, sane way of life, and for their generosity.

It makes one proud to hear these things, and it also makes one, as a writer, want to emphasize to the women of Canada the increasingly obvious fact that Canada has grown up, and must, from now on, if she is to take full advantage of the fact that she is perhaps one of the most respected countries in the world today, respect herself accordingly, and get rid of the inferiority complex under which she has labored.

This is something that the women of Canada can take a great deal unto themselves: as wives, mothers, workers, students and artists, each of them has a real contribution to make to Canada herself, and through Canada to a very tired, broken and confused world. For too long the women of the world have been separated—not only by national boundaries, language and the discriminatory laws existing in every country against women—but by their own self-centredness.

National boundaries and the barrier of language are fast being overcome, and already, at Hunter College, a group of women working on behalf of women of the world everywhere, are setting out to eliminate discriminations existing on the basis of sex.

The question of the status of women was raised in the Assembly of the League of Nations largely as a result of representations by the Women's International Organizations, and in a resolution drafted in 1935, the Assembly decided that the matter should be studied. Governments were then asked for their observations on the political and civil status of women, together with information as to their existing political and civil status under national laws.

Some of the observations received from governments and women's organizations are interesting, and concern thirty-eight countries all over the world, of which twenty-four are in Europe, four in Asia, two in Africa, seven in America, including the U.S.A. and also Australia.

Status Of World's Women

Seven points investigated revealed the following facts: (1) Equality of right to their own nationality is allowed to women by ten countries, refused by twenty, with eight countries giving no information. (2) The right to vote in parliamentary elections and eligibility for election to parliament on equal footing is enjoyed by women in twenty-four countries and refused in fourteen, nine of which are in Europe. (3) An equal right to vote and eligibility in local government on an equal footing is accorded to women in twenty-nine countries, refused in seven; four giving no information.

(4) An equal right for married women to choose their domicile is given only in four countries, twenty-four refusing it; ten giving no information. (5) In seven countries married women have an equal right to the guardianship of their children, in twenty are refused; eleven giving no information. (6) The question of women's right to work was difficult to answer from data supplied, but it appears that fourteen countries only give a woman, married or single, the right to engage in every kind of work, with restrictions imposed in sixteen countries; eight giving no information. (7) Equality of rights regarding property, income and earnings is given women in twenty-four countries, refused in ten, with no information from four countries.

In 1938, a Committee of Experts from France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Hungary, and the United States was set up with the principal purpose of filling in the gaps in the data concerning the legal situation of women in different countries, and to ascertain where the highest level had been reached and where it was still low. Working objectively, with no freedom to express any opinion on its findings, this Committee has received invaluable aid from women's international organizations, and it is upon much of its findings that the present sub-commission on the Status of Women is working forward.

Its program, of course, is a vast one, covering, in its widest sense, the entire earth, and a third of the civil legislation of the world. Special difficulties are encountered when confronting the examination of native customs and primitive races, and also Moslem and Hindu law and other traditional legal systems of India.

At the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, the Brazilian delegation proposed that the Economic and Social Council should set up a commission to report on the political, civil and economic status and opportunity of women, with special reference to discrimination and limitations placed on them on account of their sex and this suggestion was supported by many other delegations. Then, during the Preparatory Commission, it was suggested that the Commission on Human Rights might study the subject.

Finally—and largely due to the work of representatives of women's international organizations—during the U.N. meetings in London, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Commission on Human Rights would require special advice on problems relating to the status

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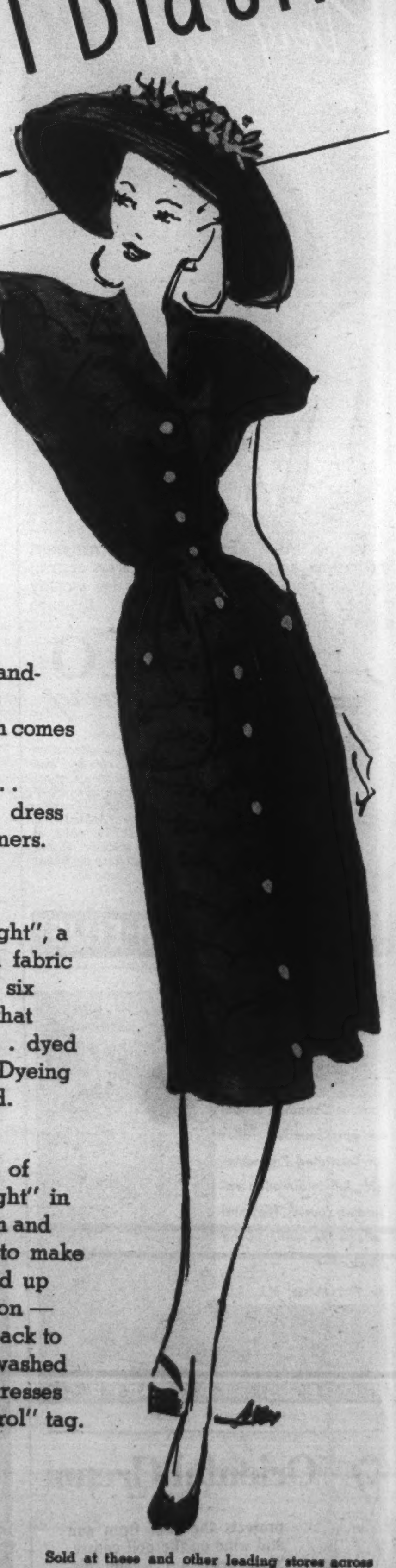

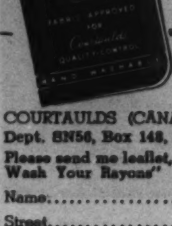
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of women, and established a Sub-Commission which will submit proposals, recommendations and reports to the Commission on Human Rights regarding the status of women, which will report to the Economic and Social Council which will, in turn, report to the General Assembly.

When M. Henri Laugier, Assistant Secretary-General for Social Affairs, opened the first meeting of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women on the afternoon of April 29, 1946, at Hunter College, he made a vigorous and inspiring speech. "A movement of immense importance for humanity is being reborn after the frightful catastrophe which our civilization has survived," he declared.

And continuing: "The recognition of the rights of women, their legal status, and their participation in public life, has made considerable strides in the legislation and constitutions of nearly all countries of the world . . . but the work still to be done is vast. The rights of women have not yet been universally recognized. . . A powerful effort must be made everywhere to translate the progress as shown by the texts into practical life. *On the other hand, as these rights go hand in hand with responsibilities and duties, a complete political and social education of women is to be undertaken so that their enthusiasm shall find an outlet in public action."* He spoke of the "voice of woman" and said that daily it is asserting itself with greater persistence throughout the world. But he also pointed out that this authority must be used in defence of the lofty human values for which so many Allied fighters died.

Seated on either side of M. Laugier at the large, square library table were women, representing, as individuals, the countries of India, China, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Lebanon, France and Poland, with women to represent the U.S.S.R. and Chile expected, and ex-officio members from the Commission on Human Rights representing Yugoslavia, France and the U.S. Standing before the sunny windows with the sounds of spring outside, and the green campus soft in the morning haze, M. Laugier spoke to these members, and reflected that it was their function "to initiate this work within the international community where you will speak on behalf of the women of all the United Nations, and the success of your work involves the whole future of mankind."

M. Laugier, as all the women at the table, was deeply aware that their work carries enormous responsibilities. The members were aware too, that without, (in M. Laugier's words) "the help of all the women and men concerned for human dignity" their efforts will be of no avail. And, it is likely, that in the back of their minds, there rose the words written in an open letter to the women of the world from the women delegates and advisers at the first Assembly of the United Nations. At one of the plenary meetings of the Assembly of the United Nations, Mrs. Roosevelt, an official delegate from the United States asked cooperation from the delegates present in relation to their governments, when they returned home, so that the women of all countries should have an opportunity to see the letter:

The Letter

". . . . We wish as a group to advise the women of all our countries of our strong belief that an important opportunity and responsibility confronts the women of the United Nations: first, to recognize the progress women have made during the war, and participate actively in the effort to improve the standards of life in their own countries . . . . second, to train their children, boys and girls alike, to understand world problems and the need for international cooperation as well as the problems of their own countries; third, not to be misled by anti-democratic movements now or in the future; fourth, to recognize that the goal of full participation in the life and responsibilities of their countries and of the world community is a common objective toward which the women of the world should assist one another."

If, together with the great effort being put forward by the Commission on Human Rights, whose able sion on Human Rights, whose able ch chairman is Eleanor Roosevelt, the work of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women goes forward with vigor and success, there may indeed be a hope—a dim and glimmering one in the far distance, it is true, but still a live and *real* hope—that there may lie before us in the future world so far removed from the limited, chaotic, fear, greed and hate-ridden world of today, that even our most cherished dreams will be but a shadow in comparison.

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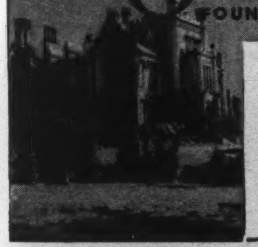

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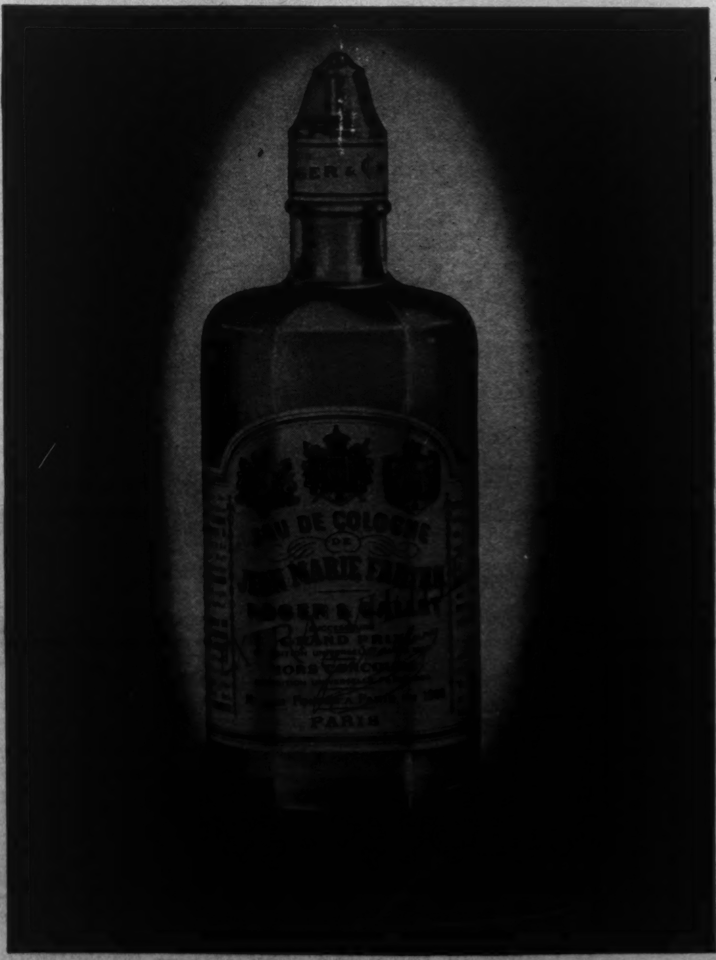

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Invitation to Freedom Abetted By the Glowering Beethoven

By ALICE CAMERON BROWN

DAN had been sent downstairs to wait for his Uncle Dan, who, having at last got up was to take him to have his hair cut. He went down the polished steps slowly, gripping the banister, and setting each foot down on the unaccustomed glassiness more in protest than in care. The arrival at his uncle's city home the evening before, a bath before dinner, a return to his best suit and new shoes, the solemnity of the dinner itself, the strange, soft bed and, above all, the austerity and stillness of the whole house, had reduced him to a state of utter and choking homesickness.

He could hardly believe that he would have to go on like this for more than a week—the time his mother would be in the hospital. And now, this morning, Uncle Dan was to carry out this business of the hair-cut.

At home, on the ranch, Father was in the habit of trimming the boys' hair when it got too much in the way. But that was a different thing from having it cut. Something wild and stubborn in Dan revolted at this thrust at his privacy. He liked to look out from the defending fringe like a range colt, and, in case of any attempts on his liberty, to toss it and gallop away. No, they had done enough already to change him so that he would fit into this place.

Premonition Of Change

He glanced into the dining-room where the elderly servant had removed the traces of his early breakfast. There remained only the places set at either end of the table for his uncle and aunt. There was no food on the table and no smell of food anywhere, even from the kitchen. The same strange smell that filled the rest of the house was in here, too, making his stomach feel fluttery; an unfamiliar, indefinable smell, always escaping him but always there.

He stood against the doorway and looked with inexpressible disgust at the empty fireplace opposite him on the other side of the table, the mantel with the blue lustres hung with crystal prisms at either side, the still life of fruit hung above. These prisms had caught his fancy last night; he had decided to strike them each lightly with a pencil to see if they would make a tune. But this morning even these glittering icicles dripped stillness; even the roses on the table were waxy in death, though from a distance they fooled you.

The sun came in boldly through the windows and the door leading to the garden at the back, but even this brilliance failed to enliven the place so that it reminded Dan of a fairy story he had once read of a beautiful palace where nothing changed and time stood still. A strange breathlessness and panic filled him at the thought.

What a long time it took Uncle Dan to shave. It seemed a little ridiculous to Dan that he should be shaving again this morning. Certainly it was a very exacting life. The thought of losing his hair struck him again with sickening force. *He wouldn't be himself.*

She Had Been Kind

Perhaps Aunt Marcia would save him—if only she were up in time. She had been very kind last night. She would surely *ask* him if he wanted it cut.

Still no sign of life, upstairs or down, or from the room adjoining the kitchen where the unfriendly woman servant kept herself.

Dan turned and tiptoed as noiselessly as he could with his new shoes into the living-room. He hadn't been told to be quiet but quietness was understood, and moreover, if he strode out he would be sure to slip. The floors made him feel clumsy.

It was not like him to be clumsy. At home he was considered very quick on his feet. The dining-room table at the ranch house was so close to the sideboard that the ones seated at that side of the table had worked out a plan of jumping from their chairs to the top of the sideboard and then clear past Mother's place to land in the corner near the heater. Dan had the reputation of doing this better than any of his brothers.

Mother was so used to it now—she had called on Father to stop it at first—that she scarcely noticed them as they flew by, except sometimes to encourage the ones who fell and hurt themselves. Dan was never one of these. He was first up, first down and first outside, even if he had to have a little fist fight with one of the others to get the head start.

The memory almost overwhelmed him. It was like a dream to him that he had ever had the heart to do things like that. He could never jump or shout again until he lost this strained feeling in his throat and the wavy feeling in the bottom of his stomach. In desperation he thought he might slip away, find the highway home and stand with his thumb inviting a ride. There was still time while Uncle Dan was upstairs.

Free And Unshorn

Dan thought about this as he tiptoed over to the grand piano, tiptoeing even when he reached the islands of thick fringed carpet. He passed a beautiful grey porcelain bird stuck fatally to a grey porcelain bough, some lovely china flowers of shell-like fragility, reflecting themselves in the polished surface of a Sheraton table, started for a moment at a pair of rampant blue bulldogs destined to spend their lives supporting books and, in increasing wonderment and fear, arrived at the piano where for diversion he stood with his elbows resting on its gleaming top, his chin buried in his hands.

He wrinkled up his brow under the jagged points of his hair and rejoiced that it was still there. Even if everything else was strange and unreal he was still himself. But he was paralyzed, frozen in indecision, and the moments passing when he might be escaping.

He waited like a dreamer drugged with inertia. In this state of torpor it amused him to push his hair about. He found that he could do this ever so slightly by widening his eyes and screwing up his nose.

It was in the middle of this game, once when he had added to these contortions by thrusting his chin forward in his hands and gripping his teeth in a bite that brought a bulge at his jaw, that he observed glowering back at him, also with shaggy hair, upthrust chin and thick jaw the white but living face of Beethoven, rising like a lusty spirit from behind the music rack.

Dan had never seen a statue till now, unless you could call the doorstop of Aberhart that held back the ranch-house door a statue. The designer of the doorstop in his bold economy of composition had given to the subject's cheeks the appearance of hanging pears and to his paunch that of an arc of the sweeping circumference of the earth. Dan looked upon the figure with loving familiarity because of its comic rotundity, a certain gentle expansiveness. So knowing Aberhart so well he looked with quickening interest at Beethoven.

This other man whose gaze arrested his was a defiant, pugilistic, rebellious person. An accomplice who had obviously suited himself as to appearance. Certainly his hair was not only long but uncombed, his shirt not even fastened at the neck. To tell the truth, he looked much like Uncle Dan would have looked had he not been so careful to shave and bathe and put on a white shirt every day. Poor Uncle Dan! Maybe at heart he wanted to let his hair grow.

Well, it was too late for Uncle Dan, but there was still time. . . .

There was the sound of steps on the stairway. A swift look between the rebels nerved Dan to action. He made for the velvet portières at the end of the long room that let him through into the hall near the door to the garden, let the screen door swing to with a loud bang, ran to the tall fence bordering the lane, pulled himself up with returning agility and jumped with a beautiful flying leap to the ground.

The wind lifted his hair pleasantly as he set off at a lope to find the highway.

• •

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Hats I Have Known -- and Loved not Wisely, Perhaps, but Well

By JEAN FERRAR

I REMEMBER when I was a woman of five, there was a hat,—a thing of supernatural beauty as I recall it now. A large, cream-colored leghorn with a golden ostrich plume curled caressingly about its brim. I was a spindly child with protruding teeth, long, straight brown hair and large puzzled eyes. The hair was tightly braided through the week, but on Sunday the braids were loosed, two sections drawn up at the sides and tied with a satin bow while the rest flowed free. I had a wistful hope that this made me beautiful.

However, it was on a Saturday that I wanted to wear *the* hat and I was sticking to my idea with all the tenacity of Oliver Twist about the porridge. That is how I come to remember both my Great-Aunt Sarah and the yellow hat. There was under way a projected picnic to the Island. Because of the episodic memory of childhood I am not aware I ever saw Great-Aunt Sarah before or after that morning, but she appeared in the doorway, tall and thin, with a piercing hazel eye and her black silk bosom centred with an oval gold and cairngorm brooch.

"A hat with a feather in it!" she exclaimed. "Go to the Island with a girl wearing a hat with a feather in it! Ridiculous!"

Without Feathers

At that point she disappears from my memory. She may have been snatched back to Heaven, or merely retired to the dining room to help with the picnic lunch. I only know that I wore to the island my battered blue sailor with H.M.S. Boadicea in gilt on its ribbon, and that, even now —when I am a grandmother—I can hear her deep, firm voice saying "Ridiculous!" and I feel the same shiver in my spine.

Apple blossoms were the motif of the next hat to affect my life. To the milliner they may just have been pink and white cotton assembled with velvet bows, but to me they were an orchard complete with bees, sunshine and perfume. I placed it carefully on the chair beside my bed Saturday night so that I could see it first thing in the morning. And as I minced down to Sunday School the next afternoon, with my white organdy dress tied in by a pink sash, Eddie, the terrifying Boy Next Door, shouted "Proudy" after me. Today I like to see fresh apple blossoms on their boughs, but even they cannot give me the thrill that comes with the memory of those cotton blossoms nestling in the valleys of the curved straw brim and tied with grass green velvet bows.

There was a hat with luscious black cherries, also, but the next outstanding event was the sailor hat. That came at the age of twelve, and signified definitely that I was getting on. It was a sort of emancipation, like being allowed to wear a blouse and skirt. It was a stiff, uncompromising affair of white straw with a two inch brim and a black band. I still possess the "Daisy" snapshot I had taken when wearing it. That was when we were wearing high white linen collars, and, caught between the garrotting collar and the crushing block of hat, the poor little face, instead of looking mature, as I fondly hoped, peers out like a puzzled puppy looking over a high fence.

Passionate Poppies

Hats came and went after that, until I was eighteen, and there *was* a hat. It resembled a mill-wheel, and if its black velvet brim had been just another inch in diameter, I am sure it would have rested on either shoulder. The part of my brain that remembers that hat must have sprung a bit from the sheer weight of it. For trimming there was just a large, passionate purple poppy flopping on one side. My first beau walked home with me from church when I was wearing that hat, but he didn't last long, because I insisted on talking politics to him and using all the longest words I knew.

My memory now insists on bringing up to me a hat as occurring shortly after that which I simply cannot accept as true. It is represented to me as having had a crown the shape of half a football, and made of pink hatters' plush. It appears to have had an upcurled brim of black velvet, and around the crown was a band of ermine. You see! There just couldn't have been such a hat. If psychiatrists have not yet encountered a case of a memory stooping to practical jokes, I would like respectfully to present this case. In any event, if such a hat really did exist, millinery had gone a step too far with me. Hats became more and more tailored down the years. It has gotten now that I wince if a bit of ribbon escapes the brim and flutters.

This year the milliners are out to change all that. Go to any women's luncheon these days, and you will see a vast garden of beflowered hats "fluttering and dancing in the breeze" of what passes for conversation at women's luncheons. But they only make me shudder. It took a long time to get the tailored idea into my head, but once in, Mesmer himself couldn't get it out. So Lilly Dache can spare herself the trouble of sending me a hat with flowers on it. I had my high moment with the apple blossoms when I was seven.

• •

STRONG WORDS

THE contrast in what is happening on both sides of the Atlantic today remains as tragic as it is grotesque. It is not only that America has come out of a war with her cities intact and flourishing, while much of Europe and Asia is sprawled out in charcoal and debris; nor only that the war has given America a throbbing and swollen prosperity, while our allies are struggling to get back on their feet. The bitterness and danger of the disparity go far beyond that to the attitude of Americans themselves.

Do we, as a people, honestly give a damn? If so, then how are we to explain the fumbling and blundering in authorizing adequate expenditure for food and clothing for Europe? How are we to explain the absurd terms of the loan to the British people? How are we to explain our failure to take the initiative in organizing the peace, with specific and adequate proposals looking to the establishment of law among nations? — Editorial in N.Y. *Saturday Review of Literature*

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Why Can't Health and Safety Be Built Into Our New Houses?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

THE health and safety of the people are, to a large degree in the hands of those who design, build and equip our houses. For good housing is an important factor in moulding physical, mental and moral health. Sir George Newman, former Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health of England and Wales, is reported to have stated that "there is no subject in the whole range of preventive medicine in which the evidence is so general and incontrovertible as in regard to the ill-effects of bad housing upon the human organism."

Are all those who are concerned with producing our homes fully alive to their responsibilities? Have they provided healthful and safe homes for the Canadian people? Usually when bad housing is mentioned we think of the slums — the living quarters of the very poor. But let us consider the home of the average Canadian. How does it rate from the standpoint of health and safety?

Fresh air and sunshine are two major factors in the promotion of health and the prevention of disease. It is essential for the well-being of its occupants that a house be properly ventilated, and so designed to provide adequate daylight and also direct sunlight. But many Canadian houses are dark, gloomy and draughty. In a recent Dominion-wide survey made by Lever Brothers it was found that in 27 per cent of our urban homes artificial light is necessary during the day. The chief desire of one out of six urban housewives interviewed was for weatherproofing and better heating and lighting of her home.

Let In The Light

Part of the trouble may lie in the size and position of the windows in our houses. The Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association has set out what they consider are the basic principles of healthful housing. This report says that the size of windows needed for adequate lighting varies, that the farther north the house is situated, the larger its windows should be. For example say that an area of window glass equal to 15 per cent of the floor space of the room is required in Washington, D. C., a latitude of 39°. At a latitude of 45° — the average in Canada — the window area should be approximately 17 per cent of the floor space. Under the provisions of our National Housing Act, size of window glass need be only 10 per cent of the floor area. Moreover, says the report, when sky light is obstructed, window area should be increased. For example, the room which directly faces another building should have large windows. Privacy can be attained by frosting the glass, or new structural glass may be used. It is of advantage, too, to have the tops of windows as near to the ceiling as possible.

Then, a large percentage of our houses are not designed so as to receive the full advantage of direct sunlight. Houses still are being built close together in rigid rows and we cling to traditional designs which place living rooms at the front without regard to the exposure or location of the house. Consequently, in most houses which face north little sunlight gets into the rooms which are used the most, and, in houses facing east, sunshine streams into the living room in the morning when usually it is not occupied, and into the kitchen in the afternoon when the housewife has finished her kitchen work. Yet it is simple enough to design houses so that rooms get full benefit of sunlight during hours of use.

Ventilation, Space

Proper ventilation is overlooked when many homes are designed. Ventilation is the supplying of fresh air of the proper temperature and humidity, in gentle motion and free of dust or fumes. To replace polluted, deoxygenated air, both an inlet and an outlet are needed. We quote from the report of the American Public Health Association. "Even in the low-rent home, we must insist on adequate through — or cross — ventilation. Windows should be so placed as to assure adequate circulation throughout each room and their open area should extend close to the ceiling, within six inches if possible, to permit hot air in the upper part of the room to escape. All double-hung windows should open freely at top and bottom." In how many homes of moderate cost and in how many of our apartment houses are these basic health needs met? While air in motion is essential, everyone knows that draughts are a menace to health. Yet in many designs of our new large-scale housing schemes, windows are being so placed that beds will have to go across a window and in living rooms the chesterfield must be in front of a window or a fireplace.

Space permits only a word or two about other fundamental health needs. Adequate artificial illumination without glare is necessary not only to prevent eye strain but to minimize danger of accidents. A heating system which provides an even temperature is required. Wide variations in temperature from room to room or at different periods of the day are undesirable, especially for the aged, the very young or for those with sub-normal vitality. For comfort and health, air must be maintained at a proper degree of humidity. There is good reason for believing that some of the modern systems of heating unduly heat and dry or even "burn" the air. This results in increased predisposition to colds and respiratory infections.

Noise is another health factor. Excessive noise is of serious moment because it may cause nerve strain and interfere with sleep and other physiological processes. Houses on streets with street cars and heavy traffic should be planned that, so far as possible, bedrooms are placed at the back of the house. The problem of noise within the house should be considered also when houses are designed, so that the young child may be able to have quiet and restful sleep — not only at night but also in the daytime — without interfering with normal pursuits of the parents.

When homes are planned, not only physical health but fundamental psychological needs should be studied and met. Every human being craves and needs a certain amount of privacy. Say the American Public Health experts, "When accommodation is cramped, frequent personal contacts may be the cause of nervous irritation as detrimental to mental health as is the more obvious influence of contact infection upon physical health". What opportunity for privacy is there in the tiny, box-like house which is being built today? If we continue to put up homes of this size and design, what affect will the "nervous irritation" — which comes with too close association — have upon marriages, upon Canadian home life?

Sociability is another basic psychological need. A home should provide opportunity for the normal social activities of the family, such as reception of visitors, recreation, hobbies, etc., and also reasonable space for

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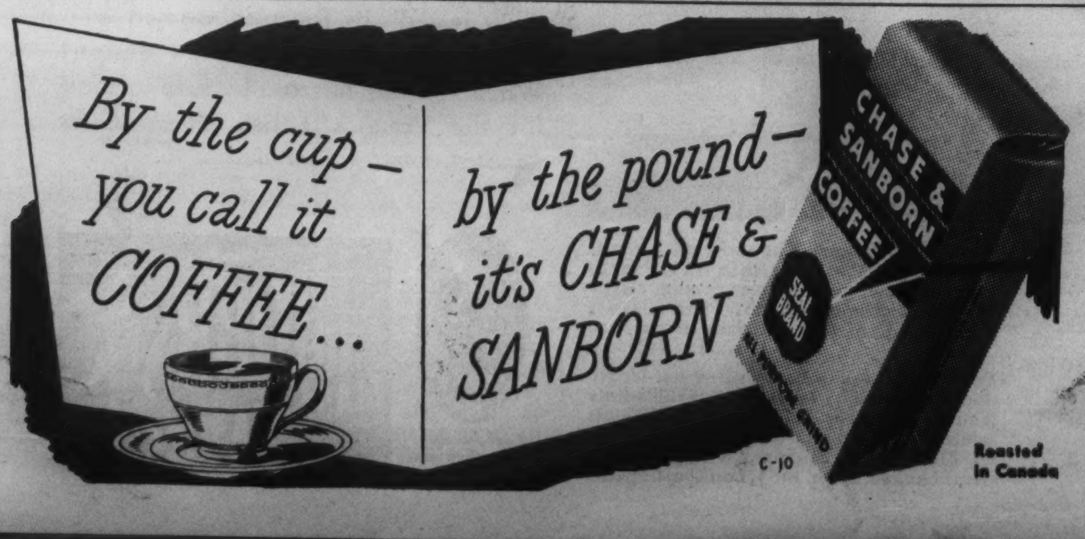

By the cup — you call it COFFEE... by the pound — it's CHASE & SANBORN

Roasted in Canada

withdrawal of individuals for study, reading or rest during periods of family activity. Our new homes disregard the traditional hospitality of Canadians for, with only one all-purpose room for all activities of the family, it is difficult to have friends for meals, to entertain in the evening or to accommodate relatives or other guests over night.

If normal social life cannot be had within the home, members of the family will be driven to seek friendships, recreation and social contacts elsewhere. Young people will find a social life outside the home which in many cases may not be so wholesome or innocuous. The fundamental urge for social contacts may tempt many parents to neglect their children. Could there be any connection between numerous recent tragedies of fatal fires and the lack of opportunity for social life in the home? After staying at home alone month after month, is sheer boredom driving parents to go out and to leave young children alone?

Safety in the home is a matter which should be of serious concern to every Canadian. Last year nearly 2,500 Canadians were accidentally killed in their own homes and about a quarter of a million were more or less seriously injured. Of course many of these accidents were due to carelessness and thoughtlessness, but a large number might have been prevented if the safety of the occupants had been studied and provided for when homes were designed.

The menace of fire can be minimized if proper materials and methods are used in constructing and equipping dwellings. Fire resisting materials not only lessen the probability of fire starting but also retard the spread of the fire long enough to permit occupants of the house to escape in safety. Fire hazards may be restricted through care in the installation of heating apparatus, chimneys and electric wiring, through fire stopping and through reasonable precautions in the construction and finishing of roofs and walls. In addition to discouraging the start and spread of fires, consideration should be given to providing adequate means of escape in event of fire.

Falls cause the largest number of home accidents and stairs are the worst danger spot. Here are some of the recommendations of the American Public Health Association: "Every flight of stairs must have a handrail, especially outdoor steps in northern climates, because of ice. Steps should be uniform in dimensions, as any irregularity may cause tripping. Winding stairways should be avoided. If a doorway is placed at head of stairs there should be a landing at least 30" wide on the stair side of the door. All steps should be adequately lighted." How many of our homes meet these safety requirements?

Household Perils

Bathroom accidents are very common. In bathtubs, especially built-in tubs installed below tiled walls, built-in hand-grips should be provided, sufficiently in front of the bather's position to be within convenient reach. Medicine cabinets should be equipped with a lock so that medicines and poisons can be kept out of the reach of children. In no case should electric wall switches be located within reach of an occupant of a bathtub.

Lack of adequate storage facilities is the underlying cause of many of our home accidents. With no proper place to put all the possessions of the family, the house is cluttered and then one day someone trips and falls over some object when he is hurring through a room, or steps on a toy or something left lying around. In our new houses this hazard is much greater. They are so small that there is no room for all the makeshifts for storing household and personal effects which in the past housewives gathered around them.

The standard of the average Canadian home from the standpoint of health and safety can be sharply raised without adding greatly to construction costs. It should not cost much more to provide adequate windows and to put them in the right position. With some thought, surely means can be found to provide through ventilation even in an apartment which faces in one direction only. It does not cost any more to arrange rooms so that they get sunshine when they are in use. A lock on a medicine cabinet does not entail a big outlay but it may save the life of a child. Hand-grips in the bathtub, rails on cellar stairs and outside steps can be provided with a small expenditure. Adequate cupboards more than justify any initial outlay.

A vigorous, healthy people is a nation's greatest asset. If sufficient study is given to basic health and safety requirements and if homes are designed to meet these needs, a great many Canadians will be healthier, happier and more contented.

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Lower Neckline, Higher Skirtline for Evening

By BETTY WILSON

Paris.

PARIS mid-season collections, which Schiaparelli, Molyneux and Lanvin are showing stabilize *the line.*

Wasp waists? Definitely. French mannequins are wearing little satin-boned belts, barely six inches wide, just to nip in their waistlines—even satin corsets lacing up the back.

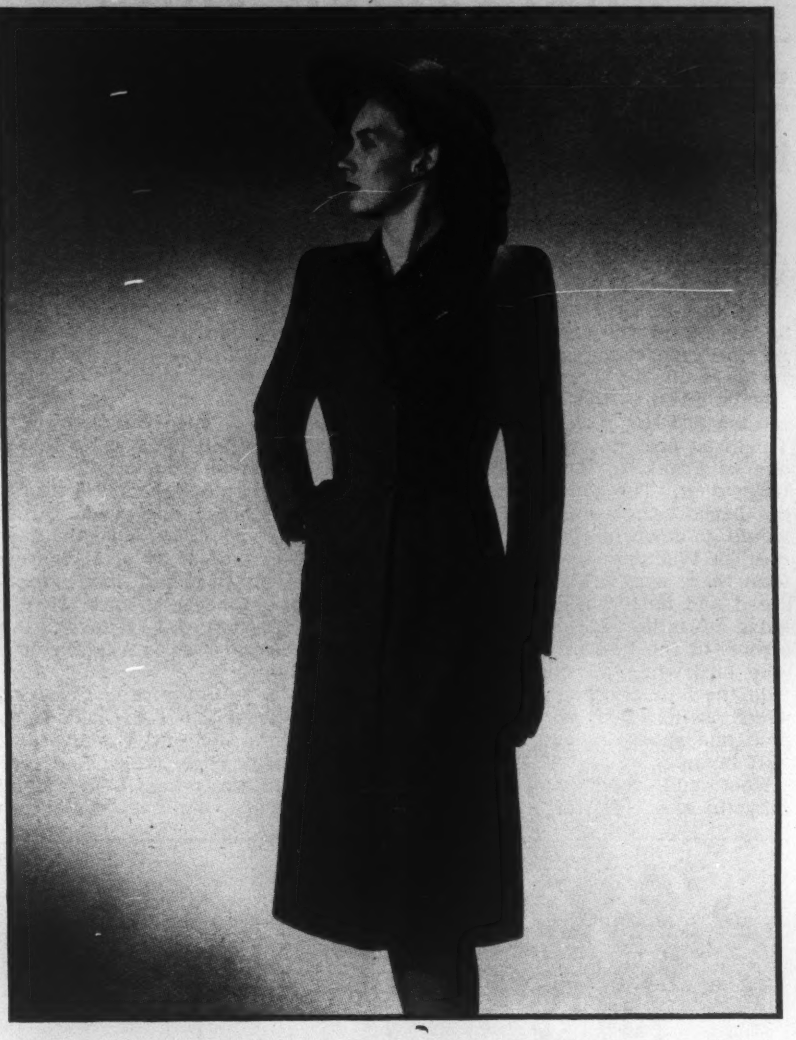
Evening decolletages are low, almost early Victorian—and designed to set off the newly reset jewels which French women are bringing out.

But it is the *skirts* of these evening gowns which make news. They can be as spreading as one of the Empress Eugenie's crinolines or as clinging and revealing as the gowns worn by the great ladies who danced at the Duchess of Richmond's Waterloo-eve ball.

Others revive the 1900 line, tight and clinging to the knee, then bursting out into a mass of ribbon-set frills and ruffles. Or they can be draped almost up to the knees in front in a revived Directoire hemline, or like Molyneux's transparent chiffon and tulle dance dresses, poised over slips which are slit up to the knees at either side or in the middle.

Schiaparelli has even revived the old handkerchief-pointed skirt, which may easily come to stay.

But some of the new dance dresses aren't long at all. Molyneux shows the youngest and most enchanting dresses which swing clear of the ankles. Lucien Lelong allies startlingly low Victorian necklines with full skirts which barely reach the knees.



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HARRIET HUBBARD
Ayer

CONCERNING FOOD

Let Us Offer Others a Chance to Lean on the Staff of Life

By JANET MARCH

WHEN I was too little to have dinner at night with my older brothers and sister I used to have tea by myself in the dining room, with no one supervising me very closely. As a result my best attention was always given to the choicer parts of the tea and the book of the moment. This was probably an E. Nesbit or one of Frank L. Baum's imaginary trips to Oz. The boiled egg, the strip of bacon, the preserved peaches would go down nicely to the story of the Tin Woodman's wanderings, but then there was left a large plate of bread and butter, and the inevitable glass of milk. It needed the best efforts of the Phoenix, that remarkable bird whom E. Nesbit had provide the four children with a carpet which switched them through both time and space, to get me through that bread.

Now and then someone would come in and view the speed of the eating and of the reading, and recommend concentration on nourishment rather than literature. Those were very pleasant meals, reading while you eat is a great luxury, but certainly there was an excessive amount of starch in the form of bread forced into my form—which remained prominently bony in spite of all that white flour.

In the year of grace 1946 no child should be pressed to wade through great piles of bread. A youthful solitary eater will be able to give even more attention to the finer points of literature, for every slice we don't eat in Canada this year will help feed someone near starvation in another country.

The Food Information Committee of the Government of Canada has suggested a lot of ways of saving bread, meat, eggs and cheese, many of them already known to the best housekeepers. Only the very mathematically-minded though will have figured out that if each of us Canadians save a slice of bread a day 900,000 people will be able to add 1,000 calories to their starvation diet.

Put it another way—if there is a slice wasted in each Canadian house 117,000 loaves are lost, which equals 2,800 bushels of wheat. So the next time you even the loaf after some member of the family has been cutting on the bias make that triangular-shaped slice into a piece of toast. It may be Melba at one end and a bit of a Dagwood sandwich at the other, but it is better to eat this variety number than it is to feel a hungry child looking over your shoulder.

Here are some more of the ideas of the Food Information Committee

Save a Slice

If you cater for only one or two persons, and so find it difficult to use up the usual 24-ounce loaf before it gets stale, couldn't you share each loaf with someone else with the same sized household?

Don't remove the crusts of your sandwiches unless you are going to use them by drying in the oven, rolling and using them as bread crumbs.

Keep your bread in the bread box till the last possible moment so that the loaf does not dry out and become a problem.

"Make toast as needed. Watch the toast. Don't burn it." Are you guilty of this offence? I am, if there is anything extra interesting in the paper.

If you are having meat, potatoes, vegetables and dessert you don't need to have bread too. It saves both the bread and your waistline.

Use up bread which is hopelessly stale by making it into croutons for soup, toast Melba, or crumbing it for use in meat stuffings or for topping oven dishes.

Don't stop though at saving bread. Go back a bit further and economize on flour. You can top a meat pie with mashed potatoes instead of a pastry crust and save your precious shortening, too. Go light in sprinkling flour on the board before rolling out pastry and, if there is some left, put it in a special tin and use it up thickening gravies instead of throwing those calories in the garbage.

Mr. H. D. Renner in his book, "The Origin of Food Habits," has a lot of interesting information about the use of white flour and white bread. You know how we all have been pretty thoroughly bullied by the nutritionists about eating brown bread. Today you feel almost like a secret drinker if you are caught eating white bread. The general assumption of the virtuous brown bread eaters is that white bread was forced on an unwilling public by millers and bakers who made a larger profit from its sale.

Mr. Renner denies this with all sorts of facts to prove his case. The truth of the matter seems to have been that the public forced the bakers into giving them white bread. The Romans preferred white bread quite a long time before modern milling machinery was invented. Then, too, white flour is far easier to use, for it makes a stronger, lighter dough than any of the brown flours.

If bran is mixed with white flour the result is a pretty satisfactory brown loaf, but bran is harder to chew and also has quite a pronounced flavor. Anyone faced with a rather stale brown or white loaf to use up knows that the white one is the easy one to use. You can turn it into Melba toast, bread crumbs, bread pudding, apple charlotte, French toast, and so on. These things can be done with the brown bread too, but they won't be so popular.

Anyway, don't be bullied about the kind of bread you eat. You can pick up your vitamins elsewhere, and if we are to economize on bread we should be able to have the kind we like best. And a liking for white bread is not an indication of modern degeneration. For two or three thousand years nearly everyone has preferred white bread.

For the first time in 100 years the library of Great Britain's House of Commons is to be reorganized. This is the plan of its new librarian, Hilary St. George Saunders, author of "The Battle of Britain". The library bears a close resemblance to its Canadian counterpart in Ottawa.

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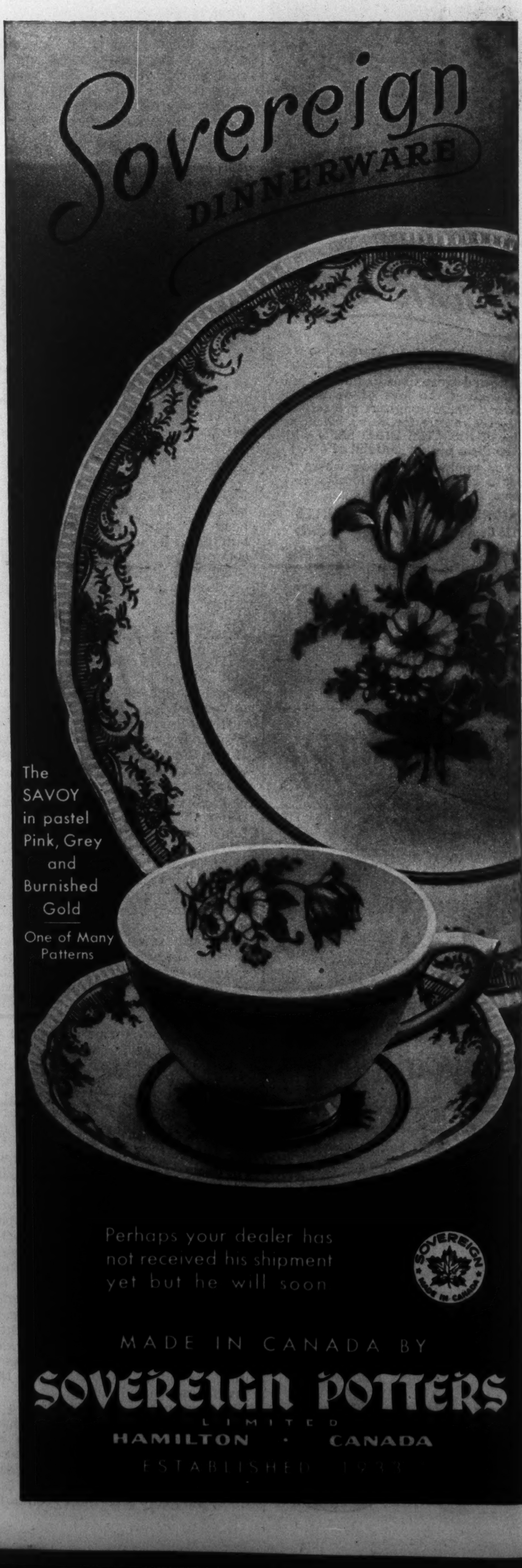

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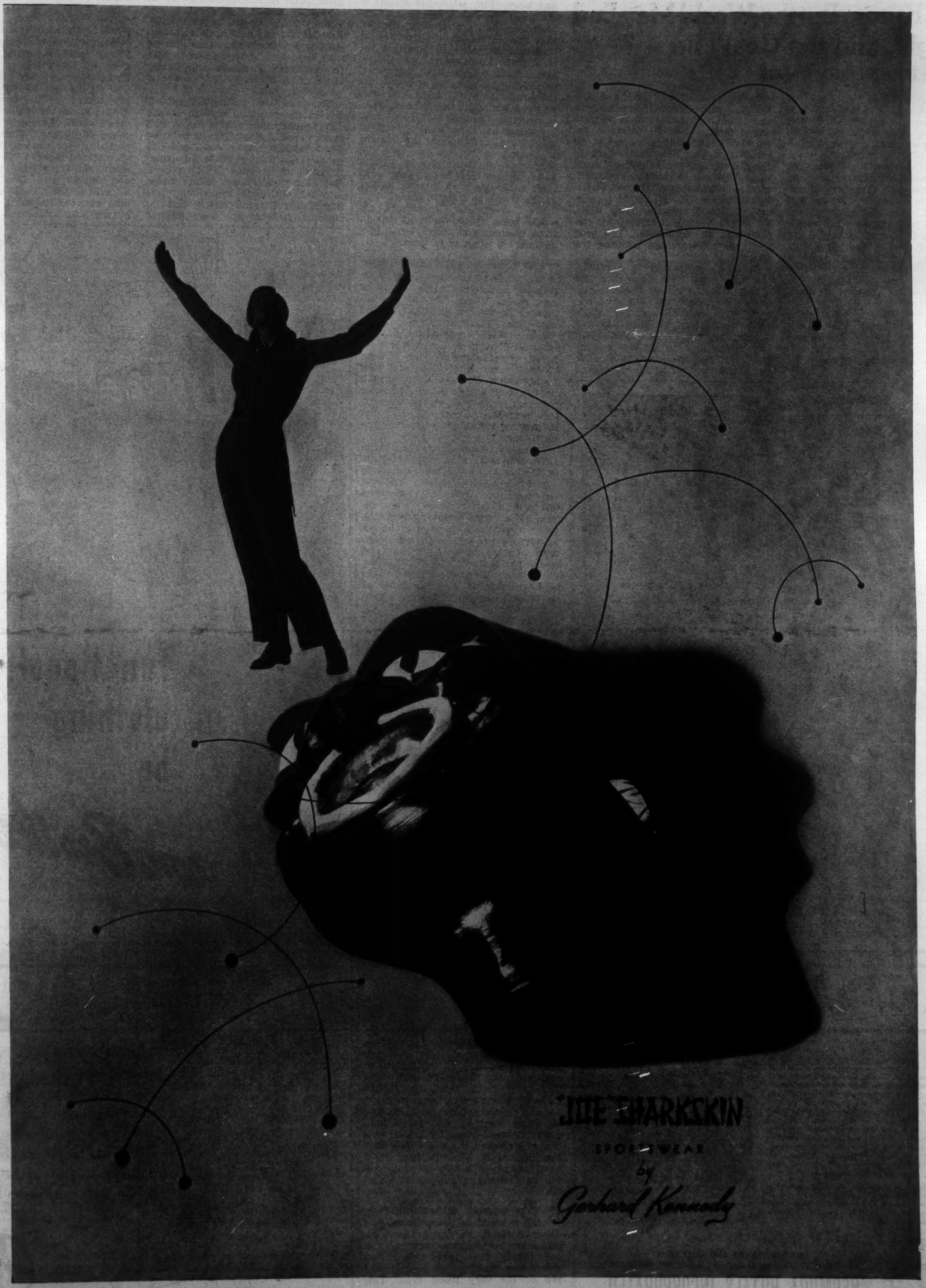
"JOE" SHARKSKIN
SPORTSWEAR
by
Gerhard Kennedy

THE OTHER PAGE

Who Knows But the World May End Tonight, and the Coal Pile -- ?

By FRANK MANN HARRIS

SHE was a purposeful, not to say dour-looking, maiden of ripe vintage, and the expression on her face, as she stopped me on a busy Toronto street, was one of deepest gloom.

"Are you prepared to face the Wrath so soon to come?" she said, at the same time thrusting at me a pamphlet whose lurid headlines also seemed to bear tidings of gloom. And when I politely refused to accept the proffered piece of literature the shake of her head said, more plainly than words, that she just knew I wasn't prepared, probably never would be, and serve me right.

Ever since Old Testament times there have been those who have become convinced, one way or another, that this wicked old world of ours was going to quit operating for keeps on some certain day. Or, more frequently, on some certain night.

And they are still among us, those earnest seekers who search and ponder the prophetic writings, and deduce from various signs and portents found therein that the ultimate dissolution of all things mortal is almost upon us. You see notices of their meetings, tucked away among more orthodox church announcements, on newspaper "World of Religion" pages. Their pamphlets, generally bearing blood-chilling titles, are urged upon you at railway stations and bus terminals. You hear their solemn warnings curdling the airwaves.

But it is noticeable, to a careful observer, that without exception these modern "view-with-alarmers," quite unlike many of their predecessors, carefully and cannily refrain from mentioning the exact day and date of the "Big Event". The end of the world is coming—and coming soon—but just *how* soon, well, we're not permitted to disclose at present.

To my way of thinking they are prudent in so refraining from tying themselves down to a specific day and hour. For, while life is full of disillusioning and embarrassing experiences, I have always thought that none could be so harrowing as that of being absolutely certain the end of all things mortal was due to arrive at, say, midnight of July First; of making all material and spiritual preparations for its coming, and then, on the morning of July Second, slowly realizing that the world was rolling along much as usual. Worst of all, I imagine, would be the thought of having to go out and face the comments of those who aforetime had hardened their hearts and closed their adder-like ears to your tidings of the wrath so soon to come.

Yes, everything considered, it would seem much wiser to refrain from making your world's-end predictions too exact as to time.

THE Borlands must have thought so, anyway, on one memorable occasion many years ago. Soon after they moved to our tiny Ontario village of Tayswater, word got around that the Borlands were rather "queer". With a population of four hundred, Tayswater boasted four religious establishments—one Roman Catholic, one Methodist, and two Presbyterian. But even with such a lavish choice spread before them, the Borlands, who had rented the cottage next door to ours, failed to cast in their spiritual lot with any one of the four.

Instead, on some Sunday mornings we would see all nine of them—Father, Mother and seven assorted young—pack themselves into a decrepit Democrat and drive off for parts unknown. Other Sundays, on our return home from morning worship, there would be a number of horses of various senility, with rigs even more various appended to them, tied to the palings of the Borland fence, while from within the cottage would be heard strains of vocal music of an unfamiliar, but distinctly hymnlike, nature.

Jabez Borland, who had a job at the cooper shop, was uncommunicative—a bearded, brooding character with but little to say to his fellow-workers, or to anybody else. And while his wife would go so far as to pass the time of day across the back fence, that was about the limit of her neighborly converse. The kids, when they were allowed to play with us, did not touch on spiritual topics to any extent.

But one evening Father came home with some news about these aliens. "I just heard," he said, "that the Borlands belong to these—whachacallem—Tillerites."

"What kind of things are Tillerites?" I was prompt to inquire.

"Little boys shouldn't ask so many questions. Eat up your nice supper and don't gobble so," said Mother, just as promptly and practically automatically. Then, to Father, "Oh, yes, I know—the Tillerites—they're the folks that don't believe in churches, but hold their meetings in one another's houses and wash each other's feet and let their whiskers grow and believe that the end of the world is coming right soon."

When this news got around the village it seemed to establish, even more firmly than before, the "queerness" of the Borlands. And this feeling was intensified by the appearance on the Borland clothes-line, one washday morning, of nine full-length nightgowns, all obviously new, and all solid white in color. For Tayswater folks, the male portion anyway, didn't go in, to any extent, for any special apparel for nightwear in warm weather, and for winter, gray flannel was the invariable choice. However, the womenfolk soon concluded that Mrs. Borland must have picked up a bolt of white cotton at a bargain, and let it go at that.

BUT as summer drifted into early fall it could be plainly seen that Jabez Borland, no matter how unorthodox his religious leanings, in one highly important aspect possessed the makings of a solid citizen of the very finest type. This was in the matter of his woodpile. For at that period the people of Tayswater used, both for cooking and for heating, but one type of fuel. This was cordwood, sawed into stove-lengths, then split. And the better class of householder took just as great pride in the appearance of his woodpile, made ready for the long winter—pride in its length, height, evenness, and the neat tightness with which the pieces were stacked—as, at a later date, he was to take in the black slickness and brassy sheen of his Model T after its weekly wash and polish.

Some men were acknowledged artists in the creation of such stacks. "By Jimminy, you couldn't even find space to ram a broom-handle between those sticks," was a comment frequently heard from those admiringly gazing at Pete Manning's woodpile. But even Pete's noble edifice paled into insignificance beside the one that Jabez Borland slowly and laboriously brought into being in that next door backyard. "All that woodpile needs now is a coat of varnish and a frame around it" was my Father's verdict on the finished masterpiece.

CAME the month of October, and with it came the "night of nights." I was awakened from a mile-deep sleep by the voices of Mother and Father talking in my bedroom, which was on the side of our cottage that lay nearest to the Borlands'. And as I rubbed the slumber from my eyes I could hear, at a distance, the sound of singing. When I joined my parents at the window it was a weird spectacle I beheld. It was bright moonlight, everything stood out clear and distinct, and there, standing in a circle in their backyard, were the nine assorted Borlands, each clad in a long white robe reaching to the

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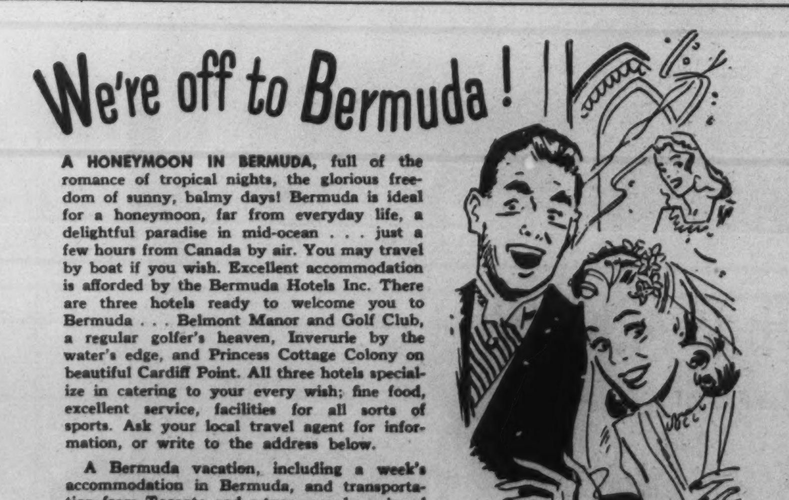
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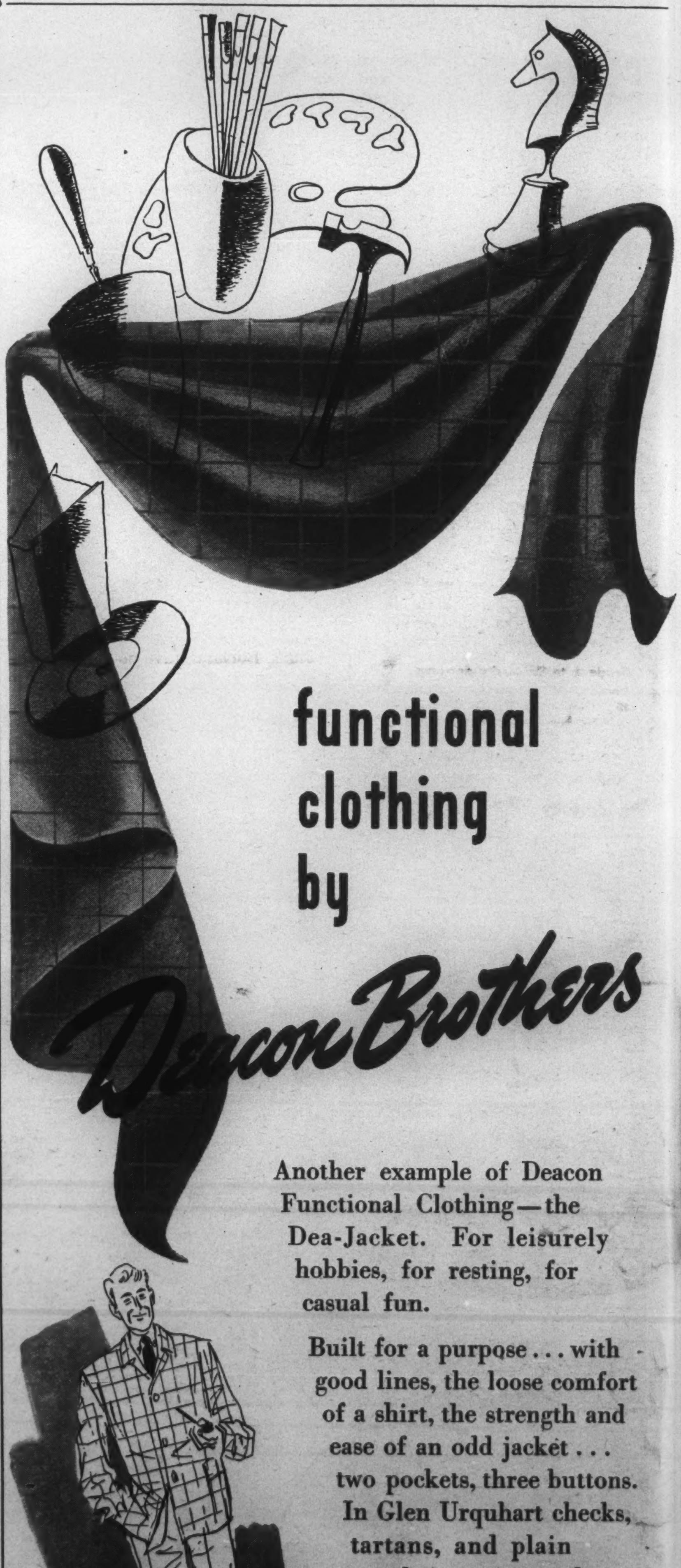
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ground. All were looking upward, as though expecting to see something appearing in the sky, and all were singing.

The three of us stood at our window in silence, intent on this highly unusual scene. Then, from a little way off, came the sound of a well-known voice. It was the voice of one Mrs. Sandy MacKenzie, a Scots widow who lived in the cottage just beyond the Borlands', and who was noted throughout the entire community both for the strength and firmness of her opinions and for the vigor and clearness with which she expressed them.

"Maister Borland, Maister Borland,—whatever in the world's got into ye?" said the voice, every word distinct and far-carrying. "Have ye all gone daft with the moonlight, standing there in your nightshirts and making a commotion that's keeping honest folks from their sleep?"

There was not the slightest response from bearded Jabez Borland, or from any of his white-garbed brood. Their eyes remained fixed heavenward, their mournful wailing continued. But the Widow MacKenzie was not the woman to be put off-stride by any mere lack of attention.

"Maister Borland," she cried in an even louder voice, "I'm asking ye if ye've all gone clean demented, standing there gowking in the moonlight when ye should be in bed and asleep like decent folk."

The right hand of Jabez Borland was majestically uplifted. The singing died away. He spoke.

"Mrs. MacKenzie," he sternly addressed his unseen critic, "my solemn advice to you is to take thought and repent of your sins while there is yet time. For we Faithful have received a special revelation that at midnight—just one half-hour from now—this world is coming to an end, and all we of the Chosen will be gathered to Heaven."

There was a note of puzzlement in the old lady's voice as she answered. "Would ye mind just repeating that again, Maister Borland?" she said. "I'm not just certain these old ears of mine didn't deceive me."

"I said, Mrs. MacKenzie, and I now solemnly repeat, that in just one half-hour this world will come to an end; — all those who failed to heed the warning will be swept to destruction, while we of the Faithful will be carried to Heaven in a cloud of glory."

There was a moment's pause, as though the Widow were trying to digest such strange tidings. Then came that dry, matter-of-fact Scots accent once again.

"So ye're all going straight to Heaven in half an hour, are ye?" said Mrs. MacKenzie. "That's most interesting, to be sure. Very interesting indeed. Weel, if that's the case, ye'll certainly not be needing that bonnie woodpile any longer, *so I'm sure you won't mind if a poor old widow-body takes possession of it when ye're gone to glory.*"

From windows in the shadows all about—windows where others like ourselves had been watching and listening—came a burst of uncontrollable laughter, which swelled in volume as a fuller appreciation of the incident came home to the unseen spectators. Having said her piece, the Widow MacKenzie spoke no more. Possibly she was too busy counting off the moments that must elapse before she came into her heritage.

Jabez Borland gave no sign that he had heard the laughter. Turning again to his little band he raised his hand, and once more their doleful chant sounded in the Autumn air. But even to my youthful ears that song now seemed to lack something of its former assurance. It was thinner in volume, a trifle ragged at the edges. And, looking back, I think that even at that moment the Borlands must have been beginning to dread what the morrow, if it found them still on earth, would bring.

• •

All Veterans Aren't Alike

THEY have to be adjusted. The psychologists say so. The doctors say so. The school-teachers say so. The wise persons, who blow-up opinions and send them floating like bubbles for the world to admire, look at the veterans and agree. Adjustment is a *must*. These men have been under command, never thinking for themselves. Their initiative must be atrophied rendering them unfit for civilian life. Their nerves have been jangled by days of fury and nights of fear. Society must "baby" them until they are back to normal. And so on that way!

Curious, isn't it, how opinion-blowers like to consider people in classes. All labor men think this way, all capitalists that way. All curates are uxorious, all club-men, anything but! Yet no two people think alike or look alike. The average man doesn't exist. No sooner is a grouping effected to the satisfaction of some classification-sharp until exceptional persons of the group "include themselves out."

Maybe veterans, like civilians, can't be brought to an average. And that brings up the case of Pilot Officer "Pug" Harper who had three years of bombing command followed by some months of hospital and then an honorable discharge. He had seen plenty, experienced plenty more; enough to give him a whole flock of neuroses. And yet he came back to Canada a year ago or more cherishing an ambition.

"What schooling have you had?" asked an elder friend.

"I had had one year in High School when I enlisted."

"But you need matriculation before you can begin the course," protested the elder friend. "That would take at least two years."

"If I can get a good tutor I can mug it up faster than that," replied "Pug."

He did. Last June he matriculated with high marks on all subjects. He had compassed a three-year course in exactly nine months. To look at him you would see no trace of weariness, you would smell no midnight oil. He is as husky a young citizen as you can find in any five-mile walk. He eats well, he sleeps well, he laughs well. No "babying" is needed for this veteran.

He hopes to do two years of his University course in one, but whether or not he succeeds in that large contract, he's on the road to his Arts degree. And after that he hopes for a two year course in—what do you think? Divinity, no less! His name is not "Pug" Harper, but he's a real man. And I wonder what the averagers and the mourners over Modern Youth will think of him.

J. E. M.

• •

HE HEARD

PATRICK O'Doyle, coming home from his work,
On a day of a terrible heat,
Wasn't feeling so well, and he tottered and fell
In a faint in his own little street.

The neighbors they gathered and gabbled around
In their efforts to help the old man;
And they murmured: "Poor Pat!" and "Do this" and "Do that,"
"Loose his shirt!" "Give him air, if ye can!"

Suggestions flew fast, and yet nothing was done,
And the gabbling grew into a din,
And shrill through the noise persisted a voice,
"Give him whisky!" cried Maggie Flynn.

But nobody heard her, the gabbling got worse;
And then Patrick sat up, very weak,
And he glanced round about, and, impatient, cried out:
"Hould yer tongues, and let Maggie Flynn speak!"

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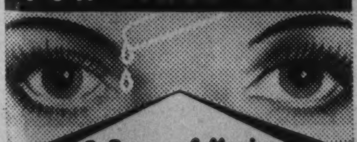

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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 18, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Trade Not Sole Issue In Empire Preference

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Widely divergent opinions on the question of abandoning Empire Preference, as suggested by the U.S. in the December trade negotiations with Britain, are to be expected from the various Dominions concerned. Those who benefit most under the Preference, like Australia and New Zealand, are naturally going to be loth to exchange the very tangible advantages in an assured market for hypothetical trade in world markets under the less-individualistic policies favored by the U.S.

In the long run, Mr. Layton believes, any loosening of the ties of Empire trade will be contingent upon concrete counter-benefits offered by the United States, namely, drastic revisions of the American tariff policy.

London.

THE Dominion representatives meeting in London have an important contribution to make in the preliminaries to the world trade conference due to meet in Washington in September. They have to decide among themselves, before the matter comes up for open discussion, what policy they ought to adopt towards Empire Preference.

Bargaining between Great Britain and the United States resulted last December in virtual acceptance by the British Government of the American claim that Empire Preference should be abolished, or at least drastically reduced, as part of a world policy of reducing the barriers which stifled trade between the wars. As the matter is not really one between the British and the United States Governments, but vitally concerns the Dominions as well, it needs to be thoroughly discussed before any such proposal is put into effect.

The reactions of the Dominion Governments have been somewhat various. In matters of commerce Canada is so closely linked with the U.S.A. that the American viewpoint, with the prospect of a general expansion of trade potentially more beneficial than the preferences in the British market, has evidently tended to prevail. South Africa, similarly, is less reliant on Empire Preference than are Australia and New Zealand, and she apparently sees advantages as well as disadvantages in the American proposal. But Australia and New Zealand, of whose primary produce a very large proportion goes to the British industrialists or public under the preference scheme, are very loth to give up a tangible advantage in this assured market in exchange for hypothetical custom in foreign markets, which, in the present muddled state of the world, might take years to settle down.

It would be fatal to the goodwill of the Commonwealth to force any decision on an unwilling Dominion. There are far wider questions than trade involved—though trade in itself is important enough. The Dominions have been staunch friends of the Mother Country, of a value in the critical war years which it is impossible to estimate. If any one of them felt that she was being sacrificed to American ambitions she would be justified not only in voicing the independent criticism for which the Dominions are well known but in setting out on a course of action on her own. There is—fortunately—no machinery which compels the Empire to act together, and it cannot be supposed that its parts will continue to act together voluntarily unless its policy is broadly satisfactory to every part.

There has been both praise and criticism of American trade policy as expressed in the December negotiations, presumably to be made more concrete in the autumn. The praise is justified by the obvious necessity to think in world terms, to avoid the disastrous individualistic policies

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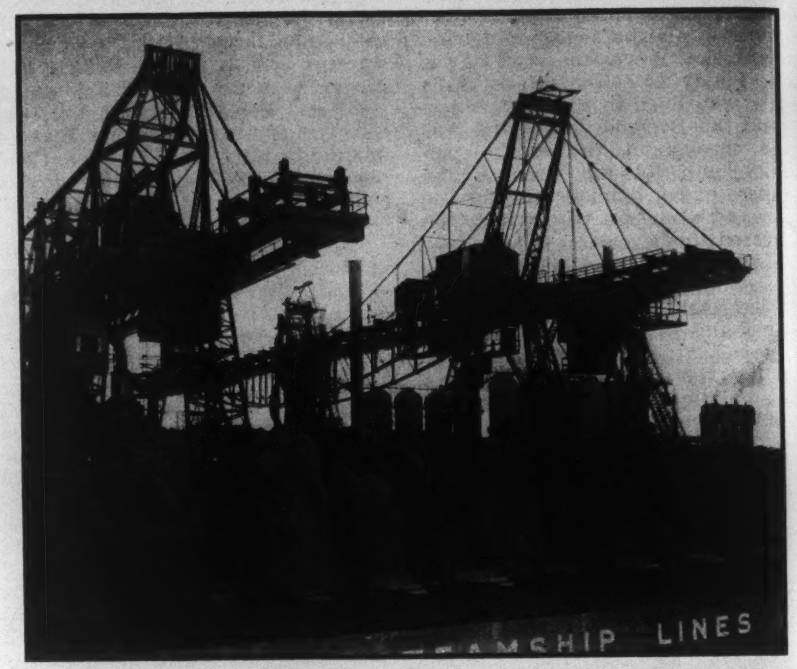
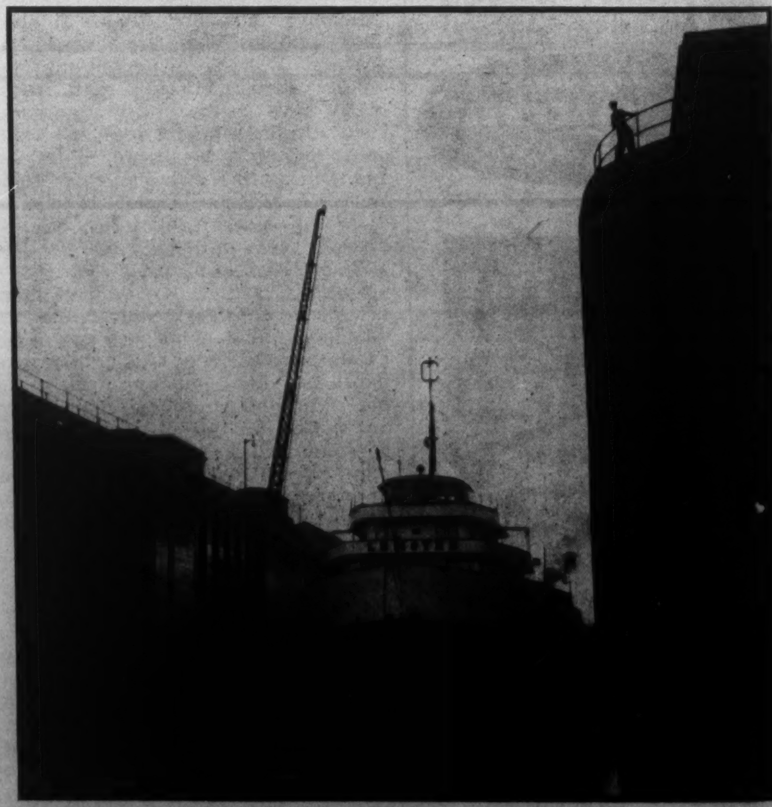


During seven months of open season the Great Lakes Waterways are alive with ships, linking East and West, the U.S. and Canada. From Minnesota, rust-red iron ore is freighted to steel mills in Canada. Here the S.S. Goderich unloads iron ore from Duluth into maws of giant Algoma Steel blast furnaces at the Sault. Below: the Blue Water international bridge, between Sarnia and Port Huron, casts its shadow on a passing freighter.

To reach the open sea this busy inland traffic is dependent on the Sault Ste. Marie and Welland Canals, busiest and second busiest canals, respectively, in the world. Here the mighty Lemoyne passes lock of Welland Canal, which bridges a 327-foot rise between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

No Inflation If Labor Behaves

By P. M. RICHARDS

INCREASING concern is being evidenced in this country and the United States about the uptrend resulting from the shortages of goods and materials, the rising costs of production and the large volume of public purchasing power. How high are prices going? Is it possible that we are going to experience an inflation even remotely resembling those seen in many European countries after World War I and again in China, Greece and some other countries at the present time?

The answer is a very definite No, for an excellent reason. In striking contrast to those countries where runaway inflations have occurred, here we have an enormous undamaged productive capacity, obviously able to produce before long the desired supply of goods and services. If he can possibly get along without it, no reasonable person will pay more than a moderate premium for an article in short supply today when he expects there will be an adequate supply a few months hence. The fact of that expectation will tend to keep price increases within bounds.

Furthermore, except in housing, there is no shortage here that begins to compare with the situation in Europe. Here, production of goods is vast and retail trade at peak levels; a deficiency exists only because of abnormal demand. Time will correct this condition. The general level of prices will be higher than it used to be because, with higher wages and shorter working hours, production costs will be higher. But that should be all.

Just as we have no war-destroyed factories and disrupted distribution system to check recovery, so also we have no active money inflation problem like those of the formerly enemy-occupied countries of Europe, where the Germans deliberately fostered a money inflation while they denuded those areas of goods. We have no need to use the extreme measures adopted by Belgium (now being copied by other countries) to reduce the money supply. The *United States News* gives an interesting account of this Belgian anti-inflation program, which has been so successful that it promises to become a pattern for future money controls in time of crisis.

Ingenious Financial Surgery

First, the liberation government called in all the currency and exchanged it for a new issue. No Belgian was allowed to have more than 2,000 francs. The remainder of his cash was placed in a blocked bank account ("blocked" meaning that he couldn't use it). Bank deposits also were blocked, save for small amounts, with 40 per cent temporarily frozen and 60 per cent permanently frozen. The frozen 60 per cent was turned over to the National Bank. Then the government issued bonds to bank depositors in exchange for the permanently blocked funds, which resulted in soaking up 60 per cent of the money.

At this point, a drastic remedy was applied. The government bonds issued to replace permanently blocked deposits were made non-transferable for three years. Meanwhile they could be used only to pay capital gains taxes. Capital gains taxes then were levied that wiped out most of the wealth which Belgian citizens had accumulated since 1940, when the country was conquered. The eventual result will be that the special capital gains taxes will retire most of the non-transferable bonds, thereby reducing the government debt as well as the volume of money.

Patient Making Good Recovery

The effects of this major operation on Belgian finances were these, says *United States News*: The country's money supply was reduced immediately from 154 billion francs to 54 billion francs. Later, as industry and trade expanded, temporarily blocked funds were released and the volume of money increased gradually. Individuals whose wealth had increased during the war were forced to pay for most of the reduction in the volume of money. Those who did not increase their wealth were taxed at a lower rate, and they will be able to get some of their frozen money back when they can sell their bonds. Black-market prices were cut in half as a result of the smaller supply of money and through government prosecutions. Belgium thus avoided a serious price inflation.

The over-all result of this financial surgery is that Belgium has staged the most successful recovery in Europe. In other countries, similar but less drastic measures were taken. The Netherlands succeeded in shrinking the money supply by 20 per cent. Denmark and Norway found price problems easier to solve, and their money freezes shortly were thawed. In south-eastern Europe, where inflation was unchecked, countries are financially wrecked. The Greek drachma is worthless, the Austrian schilling has only a fortieth of its pre-war value, and in Hungary and Yugoslavia new currencies appear to lose value as fast as the old ones had dropped before being called in.

We have said that there will be no such inflation here because the prospect of a sufficiency of goods within a reasonable period of time will keep prices down (most would-be buyers will wait rather than pay excessive prices). But this depends on continuing production. Numerous and lengthy interruptions of production could change the picture. Continuing severe shortages would tend to create panic buying and runaway price rises. Everybody suffers by inflation, and the way to avoid it is to make the enlargement and speeding of production the No. 1 aim of labor as well as management and government. The economic seas are troubled enough as it is; this is no time for labor to be rocking the boat.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

which not only impoverished but actively endangered the world between the wars. But it is difficult to accept wholeheartedly the vague assurances which have come from the American side, to balance the very clear proposals for abandoning Empire Preference. Mr. Nash, on behalf of New Zealand, has stated bluntly that the Dominions would have to be satisfied that the United States or other countries were prepared to buy their goods before they agreed to reduce their share of the British market. A drastic revision of the American tariff policy is the only practical *quid pro quo* for loosening the ties of Empire trade, and the interests in America opposed to any such revision are so strong that it is doubtful if the present Administration would willingly take up the issue even if it were wholeheartedly in favor of such a policy, which is doubtful.

Until more is known of the negotiations now going on within the Empire, on the one hand, and between the Empire and the United States, on the other hand, it is difficult to form a clear idea of the trend. This move to break up the Empire Preference system appears as a concession to the United States, carrying with it the possibility that the British and American Governments might be in agreement on a policy which at least some of the Dominions would oppose. On the other hand, the proposal to disperse Britain's armament industries throughout the Empire, to render the Mother Country less vulnerable to atom-bombing, appears to envisage even more solid ties of Empire than have existed hitherto—with the material advantage this time in the Dominions' favor, for a considerable range of engineering would obviously be covered by the scheme. One fact, however, is clear: that policy is not being framed without closest consultation with the American Government. Differences of opinion will certainly emerge; but it is clear that, so far as the British Government is concerned, no move will be made which might antagonize the Americans.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Banner Year Ahead for Mining With Activity Widespread

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH a spirit of optimism rampant, and a banner year for mining betokened, the annual movement of prospectors — those who perennially seek the riches that lie hidden in Mother Nature's fastnesses — has commenced. Today, better directed than ever before, their intensive search for the untold riches still undeveloped, along with recent new and important discoveries from one end of the Dominion to the other, promises new peaks of exploration and development activity. Between 70 and 80 properties are presently ready for underground development, but it is largely in the hands of the prospectors that continuing mining progress rests. Currently, with consideration and assistance in national and provincial programs, as well as the plans of their own association, much is expected in 1946 of these blazers of the trails.

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To explore the mining possibilities which exist, more prospectors than for many years are expected to be scattered across Canada. A keen demand has been apparent for prospectors with experience and by now most of these have made their connections. Large and small mining organizations have ambitious plans and this season will see the entry of companies, heretofore uninterested in seeking possible new mines. The indications, however, are that their programs will largely be dependent on the number of trained prospectors available. Noranda Mines is reported likely to have 10 or more parties in the field, if sufficient men can be secured, and Wright-Hargreaves also plans a large number. Teck-Hughes proposes an extensive program, and Macassa will likely send out three or four parties. Among the many companies which will have two or three prospecting parties are Leitch, God's Lake, Bobjo, Hard Rock, American Metal Company and Inspiration. Pioneer and Northern Canada will jointly have three parties in the east with the former also active in British Columbia.

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In the vanguard of the 1946 prospecting movement is the province of Ontario. In recent years the claim staking spotlight has been stolen largely by Quebec and the far-away Yellowknife district. Since the beginning of the year, however, there has been a pronounced revival of interest in Ontario, with the result that staking activity is now at a new high. Recent recording of claims has been at a rate which would exceed 30,000 a year if maintained and this compares with an all-time peak of 17,280 in 1936 and 15,225 last year. With the realization that some promising areas in the province have only been superficially examined and the consequent boom in staking, the Department of Mines has taken steps to keep ahead of the requests for maps and information, and is now equipped to turn out blue-prints on demand in a day instead of requiring weeks, as was the case some times in the past.

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It is less than a year since the Dominion Government removed all restrictions on new gold mining operations; in which time between 70 and 80 companies have turned on the green light for underground work. Of this number some already have completed their shafts, others started sinking, some deepening present openings, while the rest are considering plans for getting underground. About half of the new shaft operations are now underway or have reached their initial depth objective. Further, the number of prospects which may prove to justify shaft sinking continues to grow as the unparalleled diamond drilling boom shows no sign of falling off, and, while shaft sinking operations are widespread the majority of them are centred in Ontario and Quebec. All of which adds up to a history-making exploration and development program for Canada.

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A program of underground work has been recommended for Goldvue Mines, in Duverny township, Quebec, by the company's engineers and an independent geologist, and tenders are now under consideration for immediate shaft sinking. A three-compartment shaft to 550 feet has been suggested with three levels, but Samuel Ciglen, president, states this may be revised to 750 feet in view of recent drill intersections. Goldvue now has $125,000 cash, and options on shares which would provide a further $250,000.

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To seek uranium, vital element in atomic power, 20 students of Queen's University and University of Toronto, have left for the Great Bear Lake Area in the Northwest Territories. The students were selected by Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, which company is a Crown operation, having been expropriated by the Dominion Government early in 1944. It is reported that the students will work in pairs one carrying a set of aerial photographs of the area, and a hand pick, and the other a Geiger counter. The counter is a box-like instrument which reacts to the radiation of mineral deposits. Position is then charted on the photograph, enlarged to a size of 400 feet to the inch.

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Ore reserves as of March 23, 1946, at Sullivan Consolidated Mines, amounted to 653,305 tons of an average grade of $9.72 per ton, as compared with 629,550 tons of $9.76 grade at the end of 1944. Although underground work was on a reduced scale, owing to the shortage of labor, substantial ore lengths were opened in several veins by drifting So far the bottom levels have indicated values and structure which compares favorably with the upper levels. Net profits were equivalent to 3.90 cents per share, as against 3.62 cents in the previous year. Net working capital increased from $445,754 to $643,082. The company owns 1,500,000 shares in East Sullivan Mines where dia-

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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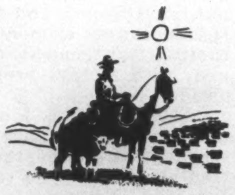

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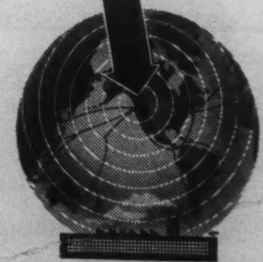

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

F. G., Saskatoon, Sask.,—The property of COLUMBIERE MINES in Bourlamaque, Quebec, has locational interest as it adjoins Golden Manitou on the south and west. Considerable exploration has been completed but no orebody indicated as yet. Exploration is continuing with two diamond drills to cross-section the property in two locations, north-south. A good intersection was reported late last year which suggests there may be a favorable structural condition which is to be tested to east and west.

B.H.T., Ottawa, Ont.—SOUTH KEORA MINES was succeeded by NORTH WHITNEY MINES and holds sufficient of the latter company's stock to allow distribution on an approximate basis of one new for three old shares. The head office of the company is Room 403, 100 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. Underground development and diamond drilling by South Keora gave inconclusive results but late 1944, North Whitney was reported with plans to spend $20,000 on diamond drilling. I have no information however, as to what results were met or the amount of drilling completed, and at last report the company was inactive. The property is not as you think a silver one, but a gold prospect adjoining the Pamour mine in the Porcupine area.

M.S.W., Nanaimo, B.C.,—Yes, DISTILLERS CORP.-SEAGRAMS LTD. is planning to split its existing common shares on the basis of five new shares for each of the present shares A special meeting of the common

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Good Market Action!

By HARUSPEX

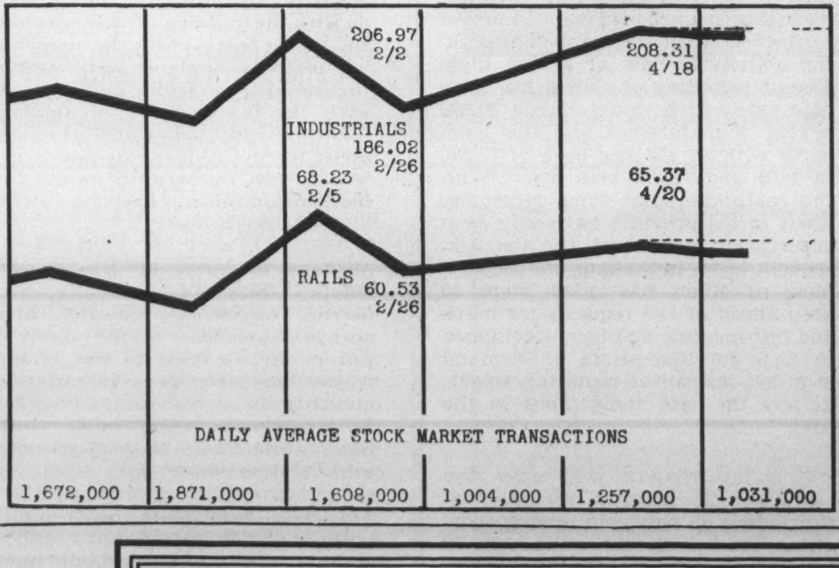
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: Should both the railroad and industrial averages decisively penetrate points 65.37 and 208.31, resumption of the intermediate trend, and probably the primary trend, will be indicated, with advance dating from February lows.

Coddling of labor in Great Britain, some decades back, brought on various abuses that finally led to a general strike and, forthwith, sufficiently aroused public indignation as to prompt broad remedial action by the government in the interest of society as a whole. It is barely possible that labor in the U.S.A., following thirteen years of coddling, will sufficiently overplay its hand as to generally paralyze industrial activity. This is the worst result that we can imagine as stemming from the existing labor troubles, but, in our opinion, it would be broadly constructive as it would bring the whole labor question out into the open and force political action in the Congress in which the rights of other elements of society were given recognition. Then labor, capital, management, **et al** could jointly get to work with a vengeance and, with mutual profit, start filling the unquestioned needs of the nation.

Last week this Forecast discussed a line formation that had been under way in the market over the preceding four weeks. In closing, recently, at 200.65 the industrial average moved decisively under its trading range. The rail average, however, has so far refused to confirm this weakness in the industrials so that the line formation may still be regarded as in effect. While we cannot know the eventual outcome of this line — that is, whether it will be broken upside or downside — it seems to us that the market, in evincing small volume on sell-offs, is giving an excellent account of itself, so far, when gauged against the general news background. We would continue to feel that any early advance, on accelerated trading, decisively through the top limits of the line, as would be indicated by closes in both averages at or above 66.38 and 209.32, would carry primary significance, suggesting resumption of the main upward trend. Under such circumstances, cash reserves could be employed in selected issues.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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shareholders has been called for June 14 to approve the proposal. Stockholders of record May 29 will be entitled to vote. The quarterly dividend on the proposed new shares will be 15 cents per share, Canadian funds, making a total of 60 cents a share per annum, an increase of approximately one third over the present common dividend rate.

J.E.L., Timmins, Ont.—It was reported last Fall that approximately 1,200,000 shares remained in the treasury of NEW AUGAR PORCUPINE MINES and that the company had firm commitments to net the treasury $50,000. Goldwin Exploration Company late last year owned 82,000 shares and had options on a further 300,000 shares. Recent exploratory drilling and a magnetometer survey, indicated interesting geological conditions. Assays up to $2.95 were obtained across 10 feet. A series of holes are being drilled to locate more closely the cross structure and ore possibilities. Drilling is also continuing south of the Dome boundary in the northwest section of the property but no commercial values have yet been reported. Earlier drilling close to the east boundary of Preston East Dome was officially reported to have indicated a zone 340 feet long, averaging a true width of 13 to 17 feet, grading $4.50 to $6 a ton in gold.

F.R.C., Toronto, Ont.,—CANADIAN TIRE CORP. had a net profit of $148,807, or $1.58 a share, in 1945, comparing with $142,566, or $1.44 a share for the previous year. Balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1945, shows total current assets of $1,486,085, compared with $1,369,951 for 1944. Current liabilities were $444,176, against $291,602 for 1944.

I.T.W., Vancouver, B.C.—The outstanding gold development of recent years is KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES and in my view it still heads the list of junior golds holding interesting possibilities for the future. I would hesitate in ranking the next best of the younger producers but regard such mines as MALARTIC GOLD FIELDS, MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT, MADSEN and SAN ANTONIO, as among those having attraction for a hold. A return of normal conditions will justify increased production as all have excellent ore positions. As a consequence of curtailed development during the war Sladen-Malartic Mines has much work to be caught up and it remains to be determined if an adequate supply of manpower will result in opening up substantial additional tonnages which would mean a higher milling rate and greater earnings. Mill tonnage has been gradually improving and capacity rate of 700 tons daily should be attained before long. A number of development chances on existing levels are expected to add to tonnage. A long crosscut from the No. 1 shaft on the 500-foot level to the westerly extension of the National Malartic ore zone has met with encouragement and a drive is underway on the 1,700-foot horizon from the No. 2 shaft area to the No. 1 section and it is hoped this deeper work will open up a sizable tonnage of ore.

L.R.N., Longueuil , Que.—Though the dividend of INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM LTD. to be paid June 1 will be 25 cents instead of 50 cents, president L. P. Maier said there was no expectation that the company's earnings would prove insufficient for the former dividend. He stated an extensive exploration program has been undertaken involving heavy capital expenditures and directors are of the opinion this should be financed to a certain extent out of current earnings.

W.W.M., Pickering, Ont.,— I think you will find shares of NORANDA MINES a satisfactory mining investment. As you state the yield is good and the company has many substantial and valuable holdings and is constantly investigating new properties. While a slow decline has been apparent in the overall picture at the parent property, production is assured for a long time, regardless of new discoveries. Further, the company's investments in various companies have broadened year after year. In my opinion its very large cash position, its numerous subsidiary operations and readiness to take on new properties give the shares attraction for a hold. Its gold subsidiaries appear headed for better things, also the company's big investment in KERR-ADDISON may bring larger returns this year, which should warrant a continuation of the present dividend rate.

J.C.H., Edmonton, Alta.—Yes, it was announced at WINNIPEG ELECTRIC'S annual meeting that the company's funded debt of $36,057,270 had been liquidated and replaced by a new debt of $28,000,000, a reduction of more than $8,000,000. The average interest rate to be paid on the new bonds will be approximately 3.72 per cent, an average reduction of 1.16 per cent.

Brantford Roofing Company Ltd.

WITH building operations at a high level to cope with the housing shortage in the Dominion, Brantford Roofing Company, Limited, should experience active operations for some time to come. In the company's annual report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1945, Arnold G. Hitchon, President, stated the demand for Brantford Roofing Products continues to be strong and with the improved supply of workers, production should be increased in 1946. In the current fiscal year the company has underway a substantial program of expansion and improvements to its plants in Ontario and New Brunswick and it is anticipated these changes will be largely completed during the present fiscal period. Financing of the expansion was undertaken last year when the old bonds were redeemed and a new issue made to provide funds for the increased and improved manufacturing facilities.

Net profit for the year ended October 1945 of $45,936 was equal to $1.06 per share. This net profit included $9,000, or 21c per share, refundable portion of the excess profits tax and on the basis of the reduction effective from January 1, 1946, would approximate $1.27 a share. Earnings since listing of shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange in 1944 have ranged from $1.06 to $1.12 a share, inclusive of the refundable tax.

The net working capital position at the end of October last reflects the financing during that year, with net working capital of $539,405 comparing with $183,257 at October 31, 1944. Included in current assets of $780,057 were cash and Dominion bonds of $386,688.

The funded debt of Brantford Roofing Company of $500,000 consists of $150,000 of 3% serials maturing $30,000 annually and $350,000 of 4% 15-year bonds maturing November 1, 1960. A sinking fund of $25,000 annually, commencing 1951, is provided for the redemption of the longer terms bonds. The old outstanding preference shares were retired in October 1943 and the outstanding capital now consists of 43,515 common shares of no par value. No dividends have been paid to date on the common stock.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited, present company, was incorporated under a Dominion Charter in 1928. Plants are located at Brantford and Thorold, Ontario, and Coldbrook, New Brunswick. The company manufactures asphalt slate shingles, roll roofings, insulated brick sidings, asphalt felts, roof coatings, etc.

Price range and price earnings ratio from date of listing in 1944 follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low
1946	16	15½	$1.06	15.1	14.6
1945	15	6¾	1.12	13.4	6.0
1944	7½	6⅝	1.07	7.0	6.2
Average				11.9	8.9
Current price range				15.0	

Note—Earned per share for fiscal year ended with October of previous calendar year, and includes 21c a share refundable tax 1946, 27c 1945 and 21c 1944

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended Oct. 31	1945	1944	1943
Net Profit	$ 45,936	$ 48,819	$ 50,636
Surplus	145,709	109,250	60,203
Current Assets	780,057	476,088	362,037
Current Liabilities	240,652	292,831	246,483
Net Working Capital	539,405	183,257	115,554

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $9,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, 1944 $11,836 and 1943 $9,146.

Security Holders of
Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

We have prepared a Memorandum outlining the basis of exchange of securities, under the Plan of Reorganization of the Company, which became effective on April 15th, 1946.

A copy of this Memorandum will be furnished upon request.

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International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian Currency has been declared and that such dividend will be payable on or after June 1st, 1946 in respect of the outstanding shares of the Company.

The said dividend in respect of shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company of the 1929 issue will be paid upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 65 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch
Toronto, Canada

The said dividend will be paid by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on May 31st, 1946 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1946 and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 16th to June 1st, 1946, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the 15% Canadian tax withheld at source or deducted upon payment of coupons is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to Canadian regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into U.S. Currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

The Secretary will on request and when available forward to the holder of any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company a copy of the Company's annual report for the fiscal year 1945.

By order of the Board,
C. H. MULLINGER,
Secretary.
56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Canada
6th May, 1946

GOLD AND DROSS

Your money is important. That is why each week in "Gold and Dross" we tell you what and what not to invest it in. And we try to do it as sagaciously and as expertly as possible. This requires patient and painstaking investigation and careful judgment, but the sound reputation of "Gold and Dross" built up over a number of years—more than we care to remember—has justified our effort and been our reward.

—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly

ABOUT INSURANCE

Growth of Life Business in U.S. in Volume and in Policy Payments

By GEORGE GILBERT

As the holders of 4,637,124 policies for a total of $3,126,645,941 of life insurance with United States legal reserve companies, the people of Canada have more than an academic interest in the life insurance developments taking place in the neighboring Republic.

Although the United States has the most heavily insured population in the world, yet the average amount of life insurance carried per insured person is only about $2,000, indicating the room for expansion of the business which still exists in that country as well as in Canada.

AS a method for enabling individuals to build financial protection for the future on a voluntary basis, there is no known substitute for life insurance, and there is therefore no limit to the expansion of the business as long as the private enterprise competitive system under which it operates continues in existence.

Even in a country with the most heavily insured population in the world, the United States, the volume of life insurance in force continues to increase year by year. According to advance figures of the operations of legal reserve life insurance companies in the United States for the past year, made public in a report submitted at the recent meeting in New York of the Life Insurance Association of America by Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., executive director and general counsel of the Association, there were at the end of 1945 approximately 71,000,000 policyholders of these companies in the country, while the total amount of life insurance held by them in these companies was about $154,600,000,000.

While this total is an all-time high, and represents a 31 per cent increase in the past five years, a 51 per cent increase in the past ten years and a 266 per cent increase in the past twenty-five years, when it is divided up among the seventy-one million policyholders it shows that the average amount of insurance held per insured is less than $2,000. This is an indication of the room for expansion of the business which exists across the line as well as in this country.

Veterans' Policies

Reference was also made in the aforementioned report to the National Service Life Insurance carried by the U.S. Government on the lives of active and discharged military personnel, and issued to them on very favorable terms and conditions, which were dealt with in an article on this page at the time. At the close of 1945 such life insurance outstanding amounted to about $96,000,000,000—or more than 60 per cent of the amount in force in all legal reserve life companies—and represented over $8,000 per insured.

It is well known that the private life insurance companies and their representatives, as well as the armed services and the Veterans Administration, are urging the veterans of World War II to retain their National Service Life Insurance. As pointed out, the exercise of wisdom and foresight by veterans in this respect will not only benefit their own generation but will also help to raise the standard of what the average American family will consider as an essential amount of coverage in the years to come. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries reflect the value of life insurance protection in a way the public can understand. The report shows that the amounts thus disbursed or credited to policyholders have averaged over $2,500,000,000 annually over the past ten years. In 1945 they amounted to about $2,700,000,000, about 48 per cent of which was paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyholders as death claim payments, while the remaining 52 per cent was paid to living policyholders as matured endowments, disability benefits, annuities, dividends and surrender values.

All-Time High Payments

It is noted that the 1945 death claim payments—about $1,300,000,000—represented the highest annual total on record, and were over 6 per cent greater than in 1944, while the disbursements to living policyholders—about $1,400,000,000—were approximately 7 per cent greater than in 1944, despite the fact that surrender values remained at about the same level. The aggregate of all payments and credits to living policyholders, other than surrender values, was over 8 per cent above that for 1944 and represented an all-time high.

With regard to the investment of life insurance funds, the report points out that while certain return of principal is necessarily the first concern, the realization of a stable yield at the maximum rate consistent with safety is also essential to the provision of dependable protection at the lowest cost to policyholders. Thus, limitation of investments chiefly to first mortgages on real estate, high grade corporate and government bonds, and policy loans, is prescribed by company investment policy generally and by the laws in many jurisdictions. Other considerations of importance referred to are the desirability of long-term investing and the advantage of diversifying securities in various ways, such as by type, by location of underlying property and by maturity date.

Life insurance investment trends since the end of 1941—the approximate beginning of the war period in the United States—are also dealt with in the report. During this period, 1942-1945, the greater part of all funds, less contract payments and other company disbursements, which have flown into the life insurance reservoir, by way of premiums and annuity considerations, investment income, proceeds from sales, redemptions and maturities of investments and repayments of policy loans and mortgages, were channeled into government securities. In this way the life insurance companies of the United States, like the life insurance companies of Canada, played a vital part in helping to finance the war.

Anti-Inflationary

In the same way the life companies are helping to finance the country's post victory tasks, including the bringing home of military personnel, the care and rehabilitation of disabled veterans, the provision of educational opportunity for veterans and the many other responsibilities of post-war reconstruction. It is also of significance that as a large part of the funds channeled through life insurance into government securities are derived from payments made by individuals as premiums and annuity considerations on new and existing contracts and in reduction of policy loans and mortgage debt, they are thus diverted from commodity markets. In this way the life insurance business is operating against inflationary pressures on price levels.

With respect to the extent to which the earning power of life insurance funds has been reduced in recent years, due to the narrowing opportunity for suitable and profitable investment in private enterprise, the extent of investment in government bonds, and the trend of interest rates generally, there is a table in the report showing the net investment earnings of 40 prominent companies expressed as a percentage of mean ledger assets for each of the years 1930 to 1945.

This table shows a decline from an interesting rate of 5.03 per cent in 1930 to an interest rate of 3.09 per cent in 1945, indicating that for all United States legal reserve life companies the net investment earnings for the years 1931-1945 were nearly $5,000,000,000 less than they would have been had the 1930 rate continued throughout the period. In the year 1945 alone such earnings

SCOTTISH INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED OF EDINBURGH

Notice is hereby given that the Scottish Insurance Corporation Limited of Edinburgh has received Certificate of Registry No. C1048 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of PERSONAL PROPERTY INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

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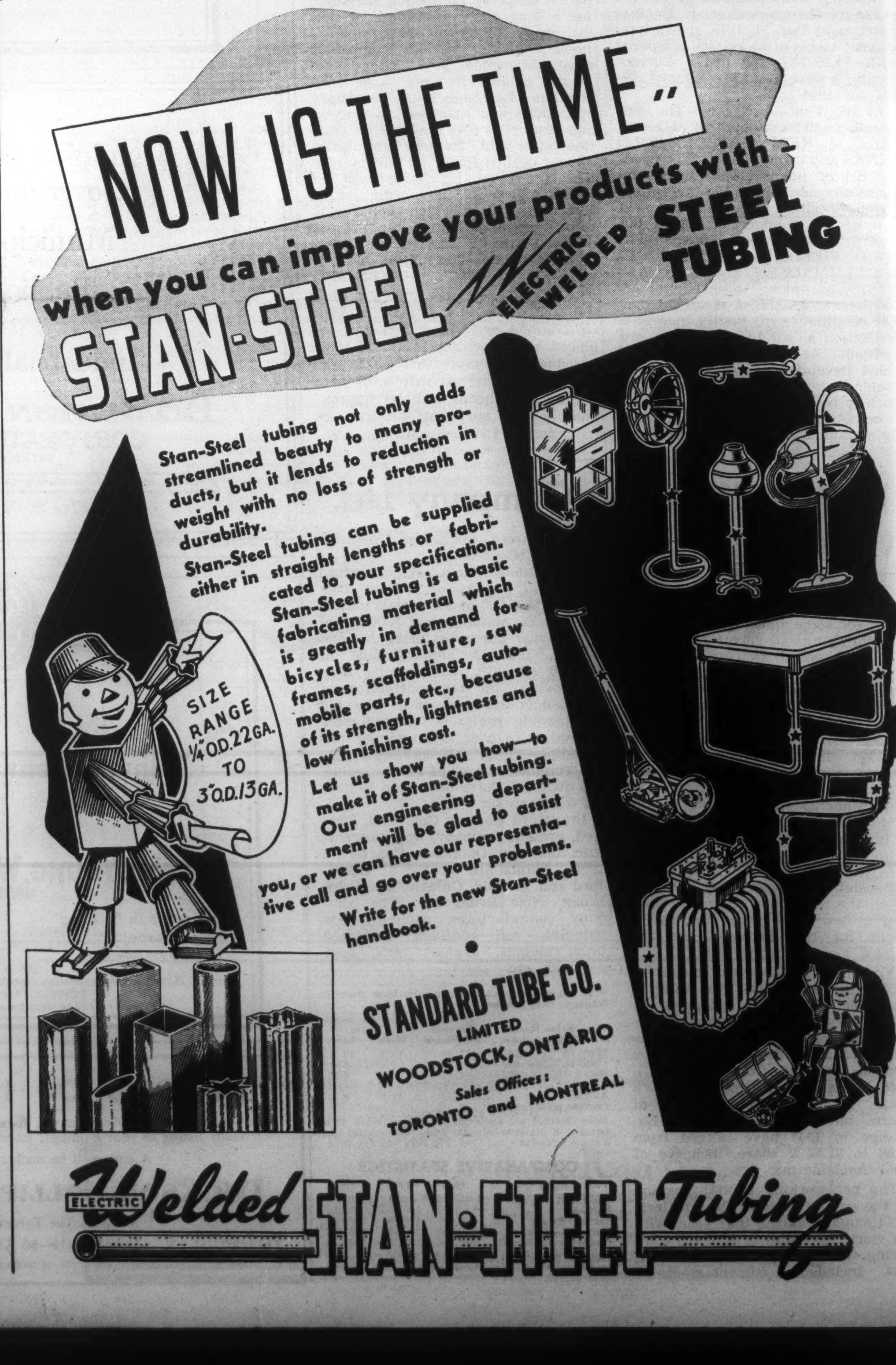

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were about $800,000,000 lower than they would have been at the 1930 level. This 1945 difference, it is pointed out, is about $325,000,000 more than the amount of dividends paid and credited to policyholders that year and about $350,000,000 greater than the initial premiums paid on new business.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

With respect to the fire insurance business in Canada, are government or other figures available which show the amount of money paid by Canadians over a lengthy period of years to each of the following classes of companies, Canadian, British, United States and other foreign companies, and also the amount received from these companies in settlement of losses in Canada? I would like to get this information if it is to be obtained.

—C.J.T., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Such information regarding the fire insurance business transacted in Canada by companies operating in this country under Dominion registry is to be found in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. The total net cash premiums received by Canadian companies for fire insurance in Canada for all years from 1869 to 1944 inclusive amounted to $331,387,361, and the total net losses paid by them in Canada during the same period amounted to $164,065,019; the total net premiums received by British companies in Canada were $838,749,361, and their net losses paid in Canada were $443,271,438; and the total net premiums received by United States and other foreign companies were $581,323,171, while their total net losses paid in Canada amounted to $299,891,385.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

mond drilling has indicated a very substantial copper-gold-zinc ore-body.

•

Incorporation of Norancon Exploration Limited for the purpose of conducting aerial exploration, was announced by J. Y. Murdoch, president, at the recent annual meeting of Noranda Mines. The services of Air Commodore John Fauquier will be utilized by the new enterprise. Two Canso flying boats have been purchased and delivered and one smaller plane is on order. The company proposes to operate this summer in Labrador and New Quebec. While Noranda will hold a majority interest in the new company, Anglo-Huronian Limited, and Conwest Exploration Company Limited, will also have substantial interests.

•

The likelihood of the resumption of dividends, on a modest scale, before the end of the current fiscal year (January 31, 1947) for Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company, was suggested by R. R. Rose, managing director, in the annual report, provided the labor situations keeps up to expectations. Ore reserves were reported at 322,250 tons grading 0.3818 ounces per ton. A net loss was shown for the year of $188,069 after depreciation and depletion allowances. Shareholders are being asked to approve an agreement, under which Noranda Mines and Quebec Gold Mining Corporation will form a new company to develop the southeasterly portion of the property, known as the Westport group.

•

The Con Mine, in the Yellowknife district, wholly-owned by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, is likely to be brought back into production by the summer or early fall. The mill on the property has a capacity of 350 tons daily, but this was closed down in 1943 due to labor difficulties. Ore Reserves are estimated for four years' milling at present capacity. With the cutting of an ore shoot at a depth of 1,400 feet it is now proposed to carry the shaft down another 450 feet and possibly double that depth. The general mineralization on the 1,400-foot horizon is said to be identical with that in the upper part of the mine.

•

Aggressive recently in the search for new mining opportunities, Quebec Gold Mining Corporation plans further extensive exploration operations this season, and will have Noranda Mines associated with it, in the development of some of the properties. The company's claim holdings in Quebec are particularly large. Current assets amount to $434,000 in cash, bonds and receivables, plus a list of quoted mining stocks with a market value of $1,145,911 at January 31. Holdings in affiliated and other mining companies have a book value of $461,053. These include shares in Adelemont, Kenville, Dorion Red Lake, Pellaire, Glenlivet, Midd-Pershing, Petticlerc, Pacific (Eastern), National Malartic and Pascalis.

•

Central Patricia Gold Mines this year will deepen the winze and carry out an active mine development program, it is pointed out in the annual report for 1945. With no stoping done on the four levels below the 2,050, and with still large ore reserves above this horizon, the mine is in a very satisfactory position, Manager R. E. Barrett reports. Last year the company was able to fairly well maintain ore reserves and working capital, but production and earnings were lower. Net earnings equalled 10.63 cents per share against 12.46 cents in 1944. Net working capital amounts to $1,392,105. Ore reserves stand at 415,661 tons while a year ago they were 441,912. As development work and capital expenditures were curtailed during the years of war, F. M. Connell, president, states, it will be necessary to make substantial capital outlay for underground development work; buildings, including 30 houses for workmen; completion of the clubhouse; and other necessary improvements. This program will be spread over two to three years.

•

The shortage of personnel at Sigma Mines (Quebec) Limited is accentuated by the lack of housing, J. G. McCrea, general manager states in the annual report for 1945. During the year due to insufficient labor, most of the mining was confined to the wide lower grade stopes, which situation accounts for the drop in grade during the 12 months. Until such time as the normal balance of minng is restored, the ore sent to the mill will continue at the present grade. Average per ton last year was $6.37 as compared with $7.22 in 1944. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,349,700 tons, a decrease of 53,500

(*Continued on Page* 48)

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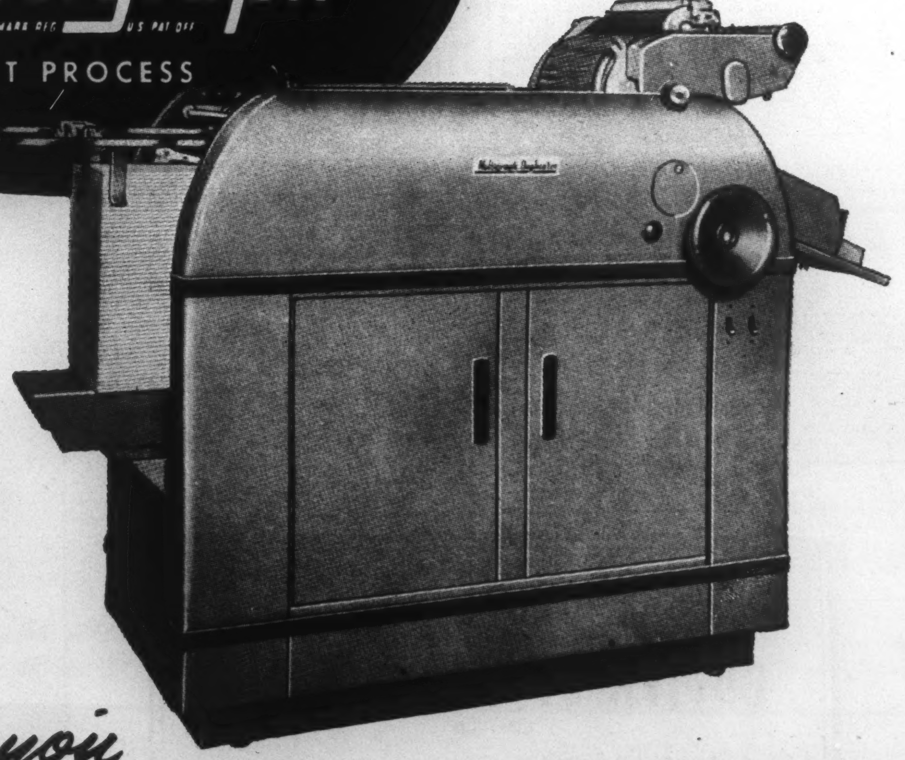

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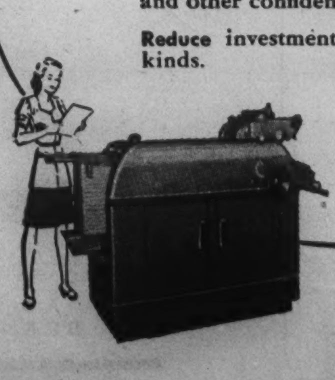

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Company Reports

Western Grocers

SALES of Western Grocers Limited in 1945 were the highest in the history of the company, both in dollar value and in tonnage of goods handled, President W. P. Riley reported at the annual meeting of shareholders. Profit for the year before deductions was $893,281 to which was added $132,011 as dividends from subsidiary companies. After provision of $557,000 for income and excess profits taxes (including refundable portion), and $27,438 for depreciation and deductions for legal fees and other expenses, net profit for the year was $348,107. With surplus brought forward of $1,655,771 the balance available for distribution was $2,003,878. After payment of preference common dividends, including an extra common dividend of $2 per share, the earned surplus carried forward was $1,835,562. As at December 31, 1945, current assets amounted to $3,943,732 and current liabilities to $1,815,365. In regard to the immediate outlook for the company, Mr. Riley said that the volume of business to date this year has exceeded that of the corresponding months in 1945 and profit margins have been maintained.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 47)

tons from the previous year. Net earnings were equal to 49.45 cents per share as against 48.44 cents in the preceding year. Development work was only about one-third as heavy as in 1944 but it is hoped the current year will see a return to more normal operations.

•

A moderate decline was shown in ore reserves of Perron Gold Mines in 1945, but earnings were higher and the net working capital position improved. Dividends paid were greater than in the previous twelve months. Net profits were equivalent to 12.87 cents per share as against 8.9 cents per share in 1944, costs having been lowered by reason of the limited amount of development. Net working capital totals $742,568. It is planned to carry on active exploration and development in the current year on the property and in addition to do exploration work on other properties in which the company holds substantial interest. Two of the gold prospects in the development of which it is interested are Seventh. Malartic Mines Limited and Kenda Pershing Mines Limited.

•

In a diamond drill hole from the bottom (1,250-foot) level at Negus Mines, Yellowknife gold producer, high values were intersected at a vertical depth of 2,100 feet, the deepest ore intersection so far encountered in the Yellowknife district. The hole traversed greenstone rocks and at a depth of 1,043 feet entered a series of mineralized shear zones varying from 12 to 30 feet wide and carrying low values. At a depth of 1,174 feet in the hole one of these shears carried a mineralized quartz vein one and a half feet wide showing visible gold and assaying 1.94 oz., or $74 per ton. At 1,194 feet a mineralized vein three and a half feet wide assayed 0.28 oz. or $9.98 per ton. These are normal Negus vein widths. The hole is being continued and if possible will be carried to a length of at least 2,000 feet.

•

International Nickel Company of Canada, the Dominion's largest single war industry, has established a Canadian Research and Development section in Toronto. This company which met unparallelled demands during the war is now placing its store of practical knowledge at the disposal of Canadians. Back in 1919 after the first world war when prospects were none too bright for the nickel industry the company's plants had to close down. Intensive research however, gradually opened up new avenues until even wartime facilities were unable to take care of the varied peacetime demands. The company for a long time has been planning for the transition from war to peace. Today the nickel industry is soundly established and many new uses for the metal have been found.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

TORONTO 1, ONTARIO

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25 cents per share in Canadian currency has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1946, in respect of the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No 65 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of May, 1946, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1946.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 18th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1946, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be converted into other denominations of Share Warrants during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Subject to Canadian regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into U.S. Currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

The Secretary will on request and when available forward to the holder of any Bearer Share Warrant of the Company a copy of the Company's annual report for the fiscal year 1945.

56 Church Street, BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
Toronto 1, Ont. COLIN D. CRICHTON,
6th May, 1946. General Secretary.

STUDY No. 9

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